

Boro Withdraws Appeal to Raise Assessment On Narberth Avenue

Real Estate Appraiser
Says Increase Is
Not Justified

PROPERTIES OWNED
BY ROLAND FLEER

Narberth Borough last Friday withdrew its appeal from the tax assessment reduction made on properties at 221-227 N. Narberth av. by the Montgomery County Board for the Assessment and Revision of Taxes.

The appeal, which was filed in Montgomery County Court, was withdrawn by Henry A. Frye, solicitor of the Borough.

Following the action of the Borough Council in April, when the members voted to make the appeal, the services of Frea B. Snyder, Bywood real estate man, were obtained to make a real estate appraisal. Snyder, who is experienced in real estate appraisal work, is a former president of the Pennsylvania and Delaware County Real Estate Boards.

Snyder brought in a recommendation that was presented at a meeting of the finance committee of Borough Council last week. Withdrawal of the appeal was decided upon at that time.

In withdrawing the appeal Solicitor Frye said:

"The appeal was withdrawn on the basis that the real estate appraiser employed by the Borough could not fix an appraisal which would justify an increase in the assessments on these properties."

Acting on what he said was a routine policy the move to appeal the reduction in assessment on

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Rotarians To Attend Narberth Church

Members of the Bala-Cynwyd Narberth Rotary Club will attend services at the Baptist Church of the Evangel in Narberth on Sunday morning.

The Rev. Robert E. Keighton, pastor of the church and a member of the club, will use as his sermon topic: "Have We Learned Anything?"

At the Tuesday noon luncheon meeting of the Club the speaker was George Derry, former president of the Philadelphia Rotary Club. Derry urged Rotarians to concentrate on winning the war if they wanted to win the peace that would follow.

Dr. Richard Mears, president of the Club presided.

Medical Corps Promotes 7; Takes Part In Maneuvers

Two registered nurses on the Staff of the Narberth Volunteer Medical Corps received their commissions as second lieutenants at a meeting of the Corps in Elm Hall Wednesday night.

The nurses are Mrs. L. Fielding Howe, 230 Lanthwyn lane, and Mrs. Herbert J. Egmore, 207 Dudley av.

Warrants were given out by Lieutenant Thomas W. Merkle, who heads the Corps.

Non-commissioned warrants also were given to the following members:

A sergeant's warrant to Mrs. Eva Gold, who has been a corporal; a corporal's warrant to Miss Mary Hewitt, who has been a private; a corporal's warrant to Miss Kathleen Censore, who has been a private; a corporal's warrant to Miss Kathryn Burgess, who has been a private; a corporal's warrant to William Hardy, who has been a private.

Following the presentation of warrants a demonstration of the equipment of a casualty station was given by Dr. E. R. Disbrow, Jr.

After the demonstration members were drilled for their participation in the Memorial Day parade on Saturday. The Corps has 57 active members.

Members of the Narberth Corps took part in a practice maneuver at the Martin Farm in Lansdale on Sunday. Presenting actual battle field conditions an airplane landed and an enemy parachute troops, were fought off by the State Fencibles, an organization that was founded in 1813.

Volunteer medical units labeled and brought in "victims" to be treated at first aid stations and hospitals. Narberth's two nurses and Dr. Disbrow were stationed at the hospital while the medical corps performed their duties under the direction of Lieutenant Merkle. He was assisted by Sergeants Filamina Filippone, Edward Frankensfeld, Mrs. Eva Gold, and Shirley (Continued On Page Two)

Offer Assistance In Filling Out Questionnaires

Civilian Defense workers have again volunteered their services and will be available to render assistance to those persons receiving occupational questionnaires. Those who need this assistance should call at the following places:

Cynwyd—Union Fire Hall.
May 25, 27 and 29; June 1, 3 and 5.

From 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Narberth—Borough Building, Forrest av.
May 27, 28 and 29; June 3, 4 and 5.

From 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

New Kindergarten Teacher Appointed For Narberth School

Appointment of a new kindergarten teacher for the Narberth School was announced this week.

She is Miss Harriet Rodgers, who has been teaching for two years in Sewickley, Pa. Miss Rodgers received her Bachelor of Science degree at the Fairmount State Teachers College, Fairmount, W. Va. Later she received her masters' degree from Teachers' College, Columbia University.

She will replace Mrs. Mildred MacCaus, who has been a substitute teacher since the death of the kindergarten teacher, Miss Martha Buckaloo, last September.

Two Main Line Girls Graduate At Stephens

Two Main Line girls were among the 14 Pennsylvania students who received diplomas May 26 at sunrise commencement exercises held at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.

They were Nancy Dixon Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Cook, 114 Simpson rd., Ardmore, and Anna Lou Wilson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Wilson, 1305 Morris rd., Wynnewood.

Members of the Stephens graduating class prepared the commencement address which was delivered by a fellow student.

Home for Aged Raises \$165 for Welfare Work

At a bazaar held recently on the grounds of the Charles C. Knox Home for the Aged, Wynnewood, \$165 was raised, the money divided equally between three welfare organizations, the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and the Ardmore Federation of Churches.

Mrs. Edward W. Law, vice-chairman of the Main Line Red Cross, expressed to members of the Knox Home appreciation of the Red Cross for their generous contribution.

Stresses Need of Student Nurses

Narberth Public Health Nurse Tells Of Opportunities Open

"The student nurse is perhaps the key person in the great shortage of nurses," said Edith W. Unruh, Narberth's public health nurse. "There must be a vast replacement service to free in our hospital and health agencies those nurses who are qualified for military service."

"The Army needs 10,000 additional nurses by July 1; the Navy 500. To date, 959 Pennsylvania nurses have entered the military service. Fifty thousand nurses are needed to fill the gaps of both civilian and military groups."

"Girls interested in becoming students should seek advice from their vocational counselor at school or their family doctor. Miss Jean Francis, at Lower Merion High School, or Miss Henrietta B. Patrick, of District No. 1, State Nurses Association, 211 S. Juniper st., Philadelphia, will supply information concerning hospitals and qualifications. There are available a number of government scholarships for student nurses."

"A good prospective nurse should be strong and healthy, a good student, dependable, responsible and have a feeling of service."

Garden Club Officers To Be Installed

Mrs. L. A. Rittenhouse will be installed as president and Mrs. James A. Tyson as vice-president of the Bala-Cynwyd Garden Club when the organization holds its annual meeting June 5.

The business session, to be held in the Woman's Club of Bala-Cynwyd, will be followed by tea. Recently elected directors who will take their place on the board, are Mrs. George F. Blewett, Mrs. E. C. Jacoby and Mrs. F. M. Ogles. The new officers will serve for two years.

The retiring president, Mrs. Blewett, will entertain at lunch at her home, 5 Radcliffe rd., Cynwyd, on June 28.

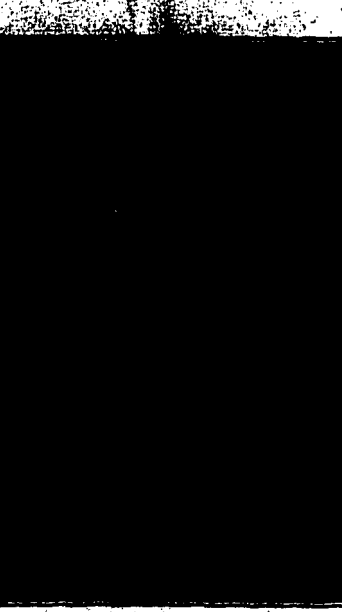
14 Local Girls To Graduate At Shipley

Members of the Shipley School graduation class, 14 of whom live in Narberth Borough and Lower Merion Township, will receive their diplomas June 5 at commencement exercises to be held in Goodhart Hall, Bryn Mawr.

The speaker will be Frederick Lewis Allen, editor of Harper's Magazine.

Local members of the class are Mary Elinor Butt, Narberth; Joan Darby, Bryn Mawr; Henrietta Armitt Harrison, Ardmore; Natalie Musser Heebner, Wynnewood; Joan Noel Holt, Bryn Mawr; Elizabeth Hughes, Haverford; Anne Finley Ludington, Ardmore; Mary Kate Russell, Gladwyne; Suzette Stuart Sands, Rosemont; Ellen Zinsner, Bryn Mawr; Janet McLaren Johnson, Gladwyne; Cathleen Louise Neely, Cynwyd; Margery Virginia Pearce, Merion; Mary Harding, Haverford.

New School Director



REV. CLETUS A. SENFT

The Narberth School Board on Monday night filled the vacancy left by the resignation of Robert C. Collins, as director and president of the Board. As director, to fill the unexpired term, the Board appointed the Rev. Cletus A. Senft, pastor of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of Narberth. His term runs until November, 1943.

Mr. Senft has been pastor at the Lutheran church for the past 15 years and has served as vice-president of the Parent-Teacher Association.

The new school director is one of Narberth's air raid wardens.

The Board took no action to elect a new president, a position which remains optional to fill until the reorganization meeting in December. Howard Nold, vice-president, presided.

In addition to filling the vacancy directors re-elected J. L. McCrery as treasurer.

Montdel League To Swing Into Action

St. Margarets and St. Thomas Place Teams In the Field

Although final arrangements have yet to be made, the Montdel Catholic League will swing into action next week. At present the schedule, which has yet to be approved, will be opened on Monday night, at which time all eight teams will swing into action.

From that time on the league will function on both Monday and Thursday nights, while additional games will be played on Sundays where and when possible.

There will be six teams, headed by the championship St. Laurence club, back from last season, plus two newcomers. The other regulars, in addition to St. Laurence, will be St. Denis, Sacred Heart, St. Colmans, Annunciation and Our Mother of Good Counsel. The two new teams are St. Margarets of Narberth and St. Thomas of Villanova.

The opening day games will feature a battle between St. Denis and Good Counsel, which will be played Monday on the Bryn Mawr (Continued on Page Three)

Plan Bible School For Boro Children

A community Vacation Bible School will be held at the Narberth Presbyterian Church, from June 22 to July 3 with daily sessions for boys and girls aged three to 12.

Last year 168 pupils were enrolled including 100 Presbyterians, 20 Methodists, 12 Baptists, 10 Episcopalians, eight Lutherans, two Catholics, one Friend, one Christian, one Christian Scientist and four unattached. Of these 144 received awards for special effort.

Local Legion Post Completes Plans For Largest Memorial Day Parade In History of Narberth

No Fireworks Show On Fourth of July Until War Is Won

According to J. J. Cabrey, who has directed the Fourth of July celebration in Narberth for many years, there is no prospect of the usual fireworks display occurring this year.

The initiative in the annual observances, Mr. Cabrey stated, has always come from the Borough authorities and nothing is ever done by the citizens' committee until the Burgess says the word.

So far, Burgess Miller has not suggested that anything be done and Mr. Cabrey was not impressed that anything should be done until the War is won and when there will be more reason for celebrating than is the case at present.

In addition, the formal ban on the use of fireworks generally was also said to have its effect on such public displays as Narberth has conducted for 25 years.

College To Give War Work Courses

Classes Open to Women In Surveying and Chemistry

Opening of three Summer courses at Bryn Mawr College to train people for war and defense work was announced this week.

The first course will cover surveying, mapping and photography and prepare engineering aides to fill positions with the U. S. Geological Survey. The course will be given at the College, five days a week from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon. It will begin July 1 and continue for seven weeks.

The second course in chemistry will train laboratory technicians for industrial and civilian positions. It will start July 1, at the College and continue for 12 weeks, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., five days a week, and on Saturday from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

The third course will be a part time course in chemistry four evenings a week for 14 weeks. The course will start about June 15 and be held from 7 to 10 p. m. The courses are planned particularly for women but men will not be excluded.

Praises Work Of Election Boards

Primary returns made by election boards throughout Montgomery County were the best and most complete in the experience of Nelson P. Fegley, chairman of the tabulating board which made the official count of ballots cast.

Fegley, who has served as a member of the tabulating board for 25 years, made this report to County Commissioners Fred C. Peters, Foster C. Hillegass and Raymond K. Mensch, who serve as the County Board of Elections.

The work of the election boards was praised by Fegley as being more accurate and the returns more complete than at any other election in his quarter century of service on the tabulating board.

Assessor Leaves Estate to Hospital

The Bryn Mawr Hospital was made the beneficiary of a \$13,000 estate left by Storm V. W. Patterson, Lower Merion Township assessor, who died May 5.

According to his will, which has been entered for probate at Norristown, \$10,000 of this estate is listed as personal and \$3,000 as real estate.

Residents Will See Modern War Equipment In Armored Cars, Jeeps, Tractors and Half-Track Truck; 3 Musical Units to Be in Line

Plans were completed this week for one of the largest Memorial Day parades in the history of Narberth, according to Burns F. Best, commander of the Harold D. Speakman Post, American Legion.

The parade forms at the Fire House on Forrest Avenue at 9:15 A. M., when the fire company will present a service flag in honor of their members in service. The parade will get under way at 9:30, ending at the War Memorial, corner of Wynnewood and Windsor Avenues, where appropriate exercises will be held.

Women to Discuss G. O. P. in War Time

Haverford Woman To Preside At Council's Regional Conference

"The Republican Party in Time of War" will be the subject of discussion at a regional conference of the Southeastern District, Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women, at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford on June 4.

Class 1—"The Republican Position Nationally," with speakers listed as G. Mason Owlett, Republican National committeeman; William J. Ditter, chairman of the National Congressional Committee; Mrs. Worthington Scranton, National committeewoman.

Class 2—"Our State Government in Time of War," with speakers listed as Elmer Transeau, State rationing administrator; Major Lynn G. Adams, State Superintendent of Police; Dr. A. C. Marts, State director of Civilian Defense.

Class 3—"Women at Work in Time of War," with speakers listed as Dr. Paul N. Cressman, director, Bureau of Instruction; Mrs. John S. White, personnel manager, ITE Circuit Breaker.

Class 4—"Spiritual Rearmament," with three prominent men representing Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths listed as speakers.

28th Division Honors Speakman Post

A certificate of perpetual membership in the Society of the 28th Division has been presented to the Harold D. Speakman Post, American Legion, Narberth.

The certificate was presented in honor and memory of Harold D. Speakman for whom the Post was named.

Presentation was made by Carl Thinsman, who was with Speakman when he was killed during the first World War in France.

Many From Narberth Attend Dinner To Honor Father Brown

Residents Invited To Visit Rose Gardens

Flower lovers are invited to visit the rose gardens of two neighbors at 405 and 409 Strathmere rd., Brookline.

Several hundred bushes, including most of all the varieties, are in bloom.

Owners of the gardens are James R. Mather and Harold S. Warren

Bible Class Meeting

Mrs. Alexander Hutton, 315 Woodside av., Narberth, entertained the Sunshine Bible Class of the Narberth Methodist Church at her home on Tuesday. A social program followed the business meeting.

Buy Merion Home

Harry C. Banks, organist at Girard College, has purchased 6 Hampden av., Merion, through Nash Realty Company. Settlement has been made.

The Memorial Day address will be given by the Rev. Robert E. Keighton, pastor of the Narberth Baptist Church. Rev. Keighton is also a member of the Harold D. Speakman Post.

Musical Organizations Music along the line of parade will be furnished by the Junior Drum and Bugle Corps of the Bullock-Sanderson Post of Ardmore; The Junior Corps of the Howard-McCall Post of Philadelphia, and the Betsy Ross All Girl Cadet Corps of Philadelphia, with the possibility of a musical unit, being sent 104th Cavalry.

Service Units A detachment of sailors from the Philadelphia Navy Yard will be in line with a firing squad. The 104th Cavalry will have, fully equipped, some armored cars, jeeps, and tractors, in line. The Autocar is sending a half-track truck, with armored pieces, for the parade.

All service men, who are home on furloughs or visiting in Narberth, have been invited to be in line with the Parade.

Local Units The units in line will be the Harold D. Speakman Post, a representation from the Bullock-Sanderson Post of Ardmore, the Harold D. Speakman Auxiliary, Veterans of previous wars, members of Borough Council, Narberth Fire Company, and the local defense units including auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, air raid wardens and volunteer medical corps. In addition, there will be delegations from the Narberth Public School and St. Margaret's Parochial, the American Red Cross, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Italian-American Club and the Lower Merion Rod and Gun Club.

First, second and third place awards will be given to decorated bicycle riders.

Special recognition is being accorded Gold Star mothers who have been asked by Commander Best to communicate with Arthur L. Cooke, general chairman.

Many From Narberth Attend Dinner To Honor Father Brown

The Reverend Michael A. Brown, for five years assistant rector of St. Margaret's in Narberth, and recently appointed rector of St. Ambrose's in Schuylkill Haven, was tendered a testimonial dinner at the Warwick Hotel in Philadelphia on Tuesday night. The occasion was the 25th anniversary of Father Brown's ordination to the priesthood.

The crowd which thronged the big ball-room where the dinner was held included a large delegation from Narberth as well as many from other sections where the jubilation had been located. In addition there was a numerous representation of the alumni of St. Joseph's College, where Father Brown was graduated in 1913.

The speakers included the Hon. Norbert A. Considine, former U. S. Minister to Finland; the Very Rev. Thomas J. Love, S. J., President of St. Joseph's College; the Hon. Vincent J. Dalton, Common Pleas Judge of Schuylkill County; C. C. O'Brien, Esq., president of St. Joseph College Alumni; the Reverend William J. Walsh, former assistant at St. Margaret's and now rector of St. Ignatius in West Philadelphia; the Rev. John J. Brown, S. J., of Old St. Joseph's, Philadelphia, and brother of the jubilarian, and Mrs. James J. McGranery, wife of Congressman McGranery, who (Continued On Page Four)



MRS. L. FIELDING HOWE
One of the two registered nurses who received her warrant as a second lieutenant in the Narberth Volunteer Medical Corps Monday night.

Reds Top Grays, 136 to 110, In Annual Field Day of Narberth School

List of First, Second and Third Place Winners of Athletic Events At Community Playgrounds On Monday

Seventh grade boys' dash: first, Bill Buchanan; second, Bob Hackman; third, John Capelli (all Grays).

Three-legged race: Bill Buchanan and Jim Frantonio (G); second, Dick Greist and Tom Bristol (G); third, Bill Sidler and Jim Robertson (R).

Relay: (G) Jim Frantonio, Bob Hackman, Jack Dougherty and John Capelli.

Sixth grade boys' broad jump: first, Allan Kirk (G), 6' 7 1/4"; second, McHale, 6' 5 1/4"; third, R. Johnston, 6' 4".

Seventh grade boys' broad jump: first, Bob Hackman, 7' 5"; second, Bill Sidler, 7' 2 1/4"; third, Jim Frantonio, 6' 8".

Sixth grade girls' dash: first, Jean Ridge (G); second, Katherine Jost (R); third, Louise Watts (G).

Three-legged race: first, Jean Ridge and June Schrepfer (G); second, Libby Ridenour and Jane Ford (R); and third, June Leins and Katherine Jost (R).

Relay: first, Libby Ridenour, June Leins, Mary Merkle and Adelaide Brunell (R).

Sixth grade boys' high jump: first, Peter Scorzetti (R); second, John Dabback (G); third, Robert Guillian (R).

Eighth grade boys' dash: first, Joe Capelli (R); second, Roy Weiss and Stuart Heagy (R).

Three-legged race: first, Billy Boyle and Jim Denman (R); second, Judson Clements and Fred Cholan (R); third, Gilbert Twadorska and Robert Louis (G).

Relay: first, Joe Capelli, Dick Harvott, Fred Cholan, Stuart

Heagy (R).

Seventh grade girls' dash: Virginia Bailey (R); second, Marie Mariana (R); third, Patsy Cooper (R).

Three-legged race: first, Patsy Cooper and Irene Bevins (R); second, Janice Misell and Joyce Boardman (G); third, Mary Currying and Jane Miller (G).

Relay: Virginia Bailey, Marie Mariana, Irene Burns and Regina Deal (R).

Eighth grade girls' broad jump: first, Polly Boyd, 6' 7 1/4"; second, Barbara Heywood, 6' 7 1/4"; third, Shirley Peters, 6' 5".

Three-legged race: first, Evelyn Weaver and Joan Trotter (G); second, Mary Lou Haldeman and Lu-

cile Clarke (R); third, Jean Lillis and Polly Boyd.

Relay: Shirley Peters, Ruth Walters, Jean Duncan and Shirley Toole (R).

Sixth grade boys' dash: first, Allan Kirk (G); second, James Ford (R); third, Patsy Scorzetti (R).

Three-legged race: first, Jim Ford and Don Maryott (R); second, Bob Gentles and Joe Hutton (G); third, Jack McHale and Karl Williams (R).

Relay: Patsy Scorzetti, Bob Squier, Jack McHale, Bob Guillian (R).

Eighth grade boys' broad jump: first, Joe Capelli, 7' 5" (R); second, Gilbert Twadorsky (G); third, Dick Maryott (R), 6' 3 1/4".

Sixth grade girls' broad jump: first, Louise Watts, 6' 7 1/4"; second, Barbara Offenhauser, 6' 4 1/4"; third, Mary Merkle, 5' 8".

Seventh grade girls' broad jump: first, Janice Misell, 6' 4 1/4"; second, Dimitra Chios, 6' 3"; third, Jane Miller, 6' 1".

Eighth grade girls' high jump: first, Jean Duncan; second, Winifred McHale; third, Ruth Walters.

Seventh grade boys' high jump: first, Edwin McQuiston (R); first, Bill Buchanan; third, John Capelli.

Sixth grade girls' high jump: first, June Schrepfer (G); second, Jean Ridge (G); third, Katherine Jost (R).

Eighth grade boys' high jump: first, Lester Martin; second, Stuart Heagy; third, Jim Denman.

NO. 359

An Ordinance

To establish building regulations in the Borough of Narberth,
Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
The Council of the Borough of Narberth Does Ordain:

ARTICLE I ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 100. TITLE AND SCOPE

100.1 Short Title. This ordinance shall be known and may be cited as "The Narberth Building Code of 1942".

100.2 Purpose and Scope. The purpose of this ordinance is to provide minimum standards, provisions and requirements for safe and stable design, methods of construction and uses of materials in buildings or structures hereafter erected, constructed, enlarged, altered, repaired, moved, converted to other uses or demolished, to regulate the equipment, maintenance, use and occupancy of all buildings or structures, and to fix the widths and openings of streets in certain districts. In interpreting and applying the provisions of this ordinance, such provisions shall be held to be the minimum requirements for the promotion of the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the Borough.

100.3 Conflict. The provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed to supplement any and all laws of the State of Pennsylvania and ordinances of this Borough relating to buildings or structures and all rules and regulations adopted thereunder, provided that where this ordinance imposes greater restriction upon the construction, use, area, or height of buildings or requires larger open spaces than are imposed by such laws, ordinances, rules and regulations the provisions of this ordinance shall control.

SEC. 101. BUILDING INSPECTOR.

101.1 Appointment. On the first Monday after January first in even numbered years the Borough Council shall appoint by a majority vote of the members present a properly qualified person to serve as Building Inspector for a term of two years or until his successor shall be duly appointed. He may be suspended or removed for cause by the Council, but only after full opportunity has been given him to be heard on specific charges. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Building Inspector who cannot furnish evidence satisfactory to the Council that he is generally informed on the quality and strength of building materials and on the prevailing methods of building construction.

101.2 General Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the Building Inspector, and he is hereby given the power and authority, to enforce the provisions of this ordinance. For the purpose of enforcing compliance with the law, to remedy or remove illegal or unsafe conditions, to secure the necessary safeguards during construction, or to require adequate exit facilities in existing buildings or structures, he shall issue such notices or orders as may be necessary.

101.3 Applications and Permits. The Building Inspector shall receive and examine all applications and accompanying plans and specifications required by this ordinance. He shall approve such applications as are in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance and issue permits therefor. He shall disapprove such applications as are not in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance and refuse to issue permits therefor until they are modified so as to conform to all provisions of this ordinance.

101.4 Certificates of Occupancy. The Building Inspector shall receive and examine all applications for Certificates of Occupancy and issue such certificates where approved.

101.5 Inspection of Construction. The Building Inspector shall make necessary inspections to see that the provisions of law are complied with and that construction is prosecuted safely.

101.6 Annual Inspections. The Building Inspector shall inspect at least once each year all buildings, other than single-family dwellings, to determine any changes in classification of occupancy or construction, to remedy illegal or unsafe conditions, or to require adequate exit facilities.

101.7 Records. The Building Inspector shall keep careful and comprehensive records of applications, of permits and certificates issued, of inspections made, of reports rendered, and of notices or orders issued. He shall retain on file copies of all papers and plans in connection with building permits for a period of not less than five years from the date of the issuance of the permit. All such records shall be kept on file at the office of the Council. They shall be open to inspection during regular office hours, but shall not be removed from the office of the Council.

101.8 Reports. The Building Inspector shall make a report to the Council once each month, or oftener if requested. Such report shall include statements of permits and certificates issued and orders promulgated.

101.9 Recommendations.

a. The Building Inspector shall recommend to the Building Committee of Borough Council any special rules or regulations that shall in his opinion be necessary to define or carry out the intent and purpose of any portion of this ordinance.

b. For the purpose of securing for the public the benefits of new developments in the building industry and yet insuring public safety, the Building Inspector may make or cause to be made investigations, or may accept duly authenticated reports from reliable sources, of new materials or modes of construction which are not provided for in this ordinance, and recommend to the Building Committee rules or regulations setting forth the conditions under which such materials or modes of construction may be used.

101.10 Right of Entry. The Building Inspector, in the discharge of his duties, shall have authority to enter any building, structure or premises at any reasonable hour.

SEC. 102. BUILDING COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL

102.1 Rules.

a. Rules necessary to define or carry out the intent or purpose of this ordinance, or to set forth conditions under which new materials or methods of construction may be used, may be recommended from time to time by the Building Committee to the Borough Council, and shall become effective upon approval.

b. Rules adopted as herein provided shall have the same force and effect as provisions of this ordinance.

c. Any rule may be amended or repealed by the same procedure provided for the adoption of new rules.

102.2 Appeals. An appeal from any decision of the Building Inspector may be taken to the Building Committee. Such appeal shall be made in writing within ten days after such decision has been made and shall be filed with the Borough Secretary. The appellant or his representative shall have the right to appear and be heard, if such right is requested in the written appeal. A prompt decision of such appeal shall be made by the Building Committee. In making its decision, the Committee may vary or modify any provision of this ordinance where there are practical difficulties in the way of executing the strict letter of the law, so that the spirit of the law shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done. Every action of the Committee on such appeals shall be by resolution, copies of which shall be certified to the Building Inspector and the appellant.

SEC. 103. BUILDING PERMITS

103.1 Permits Required. It shall be unlawful to construct, alter, repair, equip, remove or demolish, or to commence the construction, alteration, repair, equipment, removal or demolition, of any building or structure in the Borough unless application for a permit shall have been made and a formal permit obtained, provided that no application or permit is required where the cost of repairs is less than \$50. A separate permit shall be required for oil burning equipment and for a gas-fired furnace. The permit shall be kept on the premises open to public inspection during the prosecution of the work and until completion of the same.

103.2 Application for Permits. Applications for permits shall be submitted in such form as the building inspector may prescribe and shall contain the following:

- Full name and address of owner.
- Full name and address of applicant.
- A brief description of the proposed work.
- Is it new construction?
- Does it involve a change of use?
- A copy of any building restrictions affecting the property on which the proposed work is to be done, and reference to the recording thereof.
- A list of all owners any portions of whose properties are by straight line within 300 feet from the nearest point of the property on which the work is to be done.
- Any other pertinent information required by the building inspector.

Applications shall be accompanied by two sets of plans and specifications of the proposed work, including such drawings, drawn to scale, of floor plans, sections, elevations and structural details as the Building Inspector may require, and a plot plan showing accurately the location and size of the lots, existing buildings and proposed new construction, provided that in the case of unimportant work which, in the opinion of the Building Inspector, does not require the filing of such plans and specifications, he may accept in lieu thereof a written statement describing the general character and extent of such work.

The applicant shall notify in writing all property owners within 300 feet as stated in the application if the property on which the work is being done is governed by building restrictions.

Any application which, in the opinion of the Building Inspector, calls for construction, the use of which will necessitate additional public sewage, or highway or similar facilities, shall be refused by the said Building Inspector, who will thereupon refer it to the next meeting of Borough Council, which shall either affirm the refusal or direct the issuance of the permit in accordance with their opinion as to the ability of the Borough to provide the facilities as required.

103.3 Action on Applications. The Building Inspector shall approve or reject any application within fifteen days after the same has been filed. If the application is approved, the Building Inspector upon payment of the prescribed fee, shall thereupon issue a building permit for the proposed work. If the application is rejected, the Building Inspector shall note his findings in a report attached to the application and deliver a copy thereof to the applicant.

103.4 Approval in Part. The Building Inspector may at his discretion approve a permit for the construction of part of a building or structure, if adequate plans and detailed statements have been presented for the same and have been found to comply with this ordinance, before the entire plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been submitted or approved, which shall not be a precedent for the approval of subsequent applications.

103.5 Amendments to Applications. Nothing in this ordinance shall prohibit the filing of amendments to an application, plan or other record accompanying same at any time before the completion of work for which a permit has been granted. Such amendments after approval shall be filed with and deemed a part of the original application. If such amendments increase the cost to such an extent as to increase the fee, an additional permit shall be obtained for which a fee shall be paid which will make the total permit fee the same as if figured for one permit.

103.6 Approved Plans. The Building Inspector shall endorse his approval on both sets of plans and specifications for which a permit shall be authorized. One such approved set shall be retained by the Building Inspector as a public record, and one set shall be returned to the applicant which set shall be kept on the premises at all times during which the work authorized is in progress and shall be open to inspection by public officials. Such approved plans and specifications shall not be amended unless approval of such amendment is secured from the Building Inspector. All work shall be done in accordance with the approved plans and specifications or approved amendments thereto.

103.7 Permit Limitations. All permits shall become void 30 days after the date of issuance unless actual construction is begun within that period. All permits not void theretofore shall become void 120 days after the date of issuance unless an extension of the permit shall have been granted by the Building Inspector upon the showing of satisfactory cause.

103.8 Builders' Shanties. Builders' shanties for storing building materials or tools, or for office purposes, may be erected and used during construction provided they are included in the application and permit for the building operation. These shanties shall be torn down or removed from the premises on completion of the work. They shall not be erected within street lines unless special authorization is given by the Highway Department.

103.9 Revocation. The Building Inspector may revoke a permit or approval issued under the provisions of this ordinance in case there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to a material fact in the application or plans on which the permit or approval was based.

SEC. 104. PERMIT FEES

104.1 Fees Required. Applicants for permits to be issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall pay at the time of application to the Building Inspector, for the use of the Borough, the fees prescribed in this section. The valuation of the proposed construction or work shall be based upon the entire value of such construction or work. The Building Inspector shall have the right to verify or correct the estimated value of such construction or work.

104.2 New Buildings or Additions to Existing Buildings. Permit fees for new buildings or additions to existing buildings shall be as follows:

- For a total valuation of \$100 or less, the sum of one dollar.
- For a total valuation of more than \$100 and not more than \$200, the sum of two dollars.
- For a total valuation of more than \$200 and not more than \$500, the sum of three dollars.
- For a total valuation of more than \$500 and not more than \$2000, the sum of five dollars.
- For a total valuation of more than \$2000 and not more than \$10,000, the sum of two dollars for each \$1000 or fraction thereof of total valuation.

For a total valuation of more than \$10,000 and not more than \$500,000, the sum of ten dollars plus the sum of one dollar for each \$1000 or fraction thereof of total valuation.

For a total valuation of more than \$500,000, the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars plus the sum of fifty cents for each \$1000 or fraction thereof of total valuation.

104.3 Alterations, Demolition, Equipment, Etc. Permit fees for altering, moving, demolishing, shoring or raising of buildings or structures; for the installation of plumbing, heating, ventilating or wiring systems or other equipment, except oil burning equipment and gas-fired furnaces; for the erection of boiler or engine foundations, vaults, swimming pools, reviewing stands, stadia and works of a similar character; or for the repair of fire damage, shall be the same as prescribed in this section for new buildings or additions to existing buildings, provided that when any such work is done at the time the building or structure in which it is to be located is erected, the permit and permit fee for such work shall be included in the permit and permit fee for such building or structure.

104.4 Repairs. Permit fees for repairs of buildings except for the repair of fire damage shall be as follows:

- For a total valuation of \$50 or less, no permit or fee is required.
- For a total valuation of more than \$50 and not more than \$200, the sum of one dollar.
- For a total valuation of more than \$200 and not more than \$1000, the sum of two dollars.
- For a total valuation of more than \$1000, the sum of one dollar plus the sum of one dollar for each \$1000, or fraction thereof of total valuation.

104.5 Oil Burning Equipment and Gas-Fired Furnaces. Permit fees for the installation, erection, enlargement or alteration of oil burning equipment and of gas-fired furnaces shall be as follows:

- For a total valuation of not more than \$2,000, the sum of three dollars.
- For a total valuation of more than \$2,000, the sum of one dollar plus the sum of one dollar for each \$1,000 or fraction thereof of total valuation.

104.6 Display Signs. Permit fee for display signs, for which permits are required in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII of this ordinance, shall be the sum of three dollars.

104.7 Awnings. Permit fee for awnings which extend beyond the street line or over a public walk shall be the sum of one dollar. For awnings other than the above, no permit or fee is required.

104.8 Refund of Permit Fees. When a permit shall have become void and no work has been done under the permit, the applicant, after return of the permit for cancellation, shall be entitled to receive a refund of an amount equal to five dollars less than one half of the total permit fee paid, provided that no refund shall be allowed where the total permit fee paid is less than twenty dollars.

SEC. 105. CERTIFICATES OF OCCUPANCY

105.1 New Buildings. No building, except a single-family dwelling or a building accessory thereto, hereafter erected shall be occupied or used, in whole or in part, until a certificate of occupancy shall have been issued by the Building Inspector to the owner certifying that such building conforms to the provisions of this ordinance.

105.2 Buildings Hereafter Altered. No building hereafter so enlarged or so altered as to change its classification, and no building, except a single-family dwelling or a building accessory thereto, hereafter altered for which a certificate of occupancy has not been heretofore issued, shall be occupied or used, in whole or in part, until a certificate of occupancy, shall have been issued by the Building Inspector certifying that the work for which the permit was issued has been completed in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance.

105.3 Existing Buildings. Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the continuance of the use and occupancy of a lawfully existing building except as may be necessary for the safety of life or property. Upon written request from the owner, the Building Inspector shall issue a certificate of occupancy for an existing building, other than a single-family dwelling or a building accessory thereto, certifying, after verification by inspection, the occupancy or use of such building.

105.4 Temporary Occupancy. Upon written request from the owner, a temporary certificate of occupancy for part of a building may be issued, provided that such temporary occupancy or use would not jeopardize life or property.

105.5 Change of Occupancy. No change of occupancy or use shall be made in a building hereafter erected or altered that is not consistent with the last issued certificate of occupancy for such building unless a permit is secured. In case of an existing building, no change of occupancy or use that would bring it under some special provision of this ordinance shall be made, unless the Building Inspector finds, upon inspection, that such building conforms substantially to the provisions of law with respect to the proposed new occupancy and use and a certificate of occupancy is issued therefor.

105.6 Applications. Applications for certificates of occupancy shall be submitted in such form as the Building Inspector may prescribe and shall contain such information as may be required by him.

105.7 Contents of Certificate. In addition to the Certification as to compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, the certificate of occupancy shall state the purposes for which the building may be used in its several parts, the maximum permissible live loads on the several floors, the number of individual persons that may be accommodated in the several stories if such number is limited by a provision of law or by the permit, and any special stipulations of the permit.

105.8 Issuance and Filing. A certificate of occupancy shall be issued within ten days after application therefor if the building at the time of application shall be entitled thereto. No fee shall be required for the issuance of an original certificate of occupancy. A record of all certificates shall be kept at the office of the Council and copies shall be furnished, on written request and on the payment of a fee of one dollar per copy, to any person having a proprietary interest in the building affected.

SEC. 106. UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

106.1 Repair or Removal of Building. A building or structure that may be or shall at any time hereafter become dangerous or unsafe shall be made safe and secure or be taken down and removed.

106.2 Notice of Unsafe Building. Upon receipt of information that a building or structure is unsafe, the Building Inspector shall make or cause to be made an inspection thereof. If it is found an unsafe condition exists, he shall serve or cause to be served on the owner a written notice containing a description of the building or structure deemed unsafe, a statement of the particulars in which the building or structure is unsafe, and an order requiring the same to be made safe and secure or taken down and removed. If the owner is not found within the Borough, such service will be completed if such notice and order shall be sent by registered mail to the last known address of such owner and a copy of such notice and order shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the premises to which it relates.

106.3 Disregard of Notice. If the owner served with a notice and order to repair or remove an unsafe building or structure should fail, within a reasonable time, to comply with the requirements thereof, the Borough Solicitor shall be advised of all the facts in the case and shall institute an appropriate action in the courts to compel a compliance.

106.4 Emergency Work. In case there shall be, in the opinion of the Building Inspector, actual and immediate danger of the falling of a building or structure so as to endanger life or property, he shall cause the necessary work to be done to render said building or structure temporarily safe, whether the procedure prescribed in this section has been instituted or not. For this purpose, he may employ such labor and materials as may be necessary. The Borough Solicitor shall institute appropriate actions against the owner of premises where the unsafe building or structure was located for the recovery of costs incurred in the performance of emergency work, and is hereby authorized and empowered to enter liens therefor in the name of the Borough.

SEC. 107. PENALTIES.

Any building or portion of a building, or party or foundation wall hereafter erected or placed upon any lot or premises within said Borough of Narberth in violation of the provisions of this ordinance is hereby declared a common nuisance, and the owner of the ground or the builder, upon twenty-four hours notice personally served upon him or them or a like notice being posted upon said building, in case personal service cannot be made within said Borough, shall proceed to remove the said building within the next forty-eight hours beyond the Borough limits, or proceed to take down the same within that time, and in the event of his or their refusal or neglect so to do the Burgess, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the Borough Council shall forthwith proceed to have the said building removed as a common nuisance, the necessary expense of which shall be collected from the owner of said building or lot, as other debts are by law collected. Provided, that if the owner of such building shall refuse or neglect to remove the materials of which the building may be composed after the same has been deposited in some convenient place for the space of twenty-four hours after notice so to do, the said materials shall be sold at public sale after six days notice by not less than ten printed bills posted in the vicinity, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Borough Treasury for the use of the owner of such building or lot after deducting all costs and expenses, tearing down, removing and disposing of same. Any person proceeding to erect any building or to make any alterations or additions to any building without having first filed an application and obtained the permit specified in this ordinance, or who occupies as owner or permits the occupancy of any building referred to in Section 105.1 before a certificate of occupancy has been issued as therein provided, or who violates the provisions of this ordinance or any of them, or who fails to comply with said provisions in any respect, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100.00, or imprisonment of not more than ten days, in the discretion of the Burgess or the Justice of the Peace imposing the same, the fines to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Borough and for the use thereof as such debts are collected by law. And for each and every day such violation shall continue after notice has been given as aforesaid, during which the party so notified has neglected or refused to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, there shall be an additional fine of \$5.00 per day or one day's imprisonment until the nuisance is abated or the ordinance complied with.

ARTICLE II DEFINITIONS

SEC. 200. DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purpose of this ordinance, have the meanings indicated in this section.

Words used in the present tense include the future, words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter, words used in the singular number include the plural, and words used in the plural number include the singular. The word "person" includes a corporation and a copartnership as well as an individual; "writing" includes printing and typewriting; "oath" includes affirmation; "signature" or "subscription" includes a mark made by a person who cannot write, if his name is written near to such mark.

ALTERATION, as applied to a building or structure, means any change or rearrangement in the structural parts or in the exit facilities, or any enlargement, whether by extension on any side or by any increase in height, or the moving from one location or position to another.

APARTMENT means a room or a suite of rooms occupied as the home or residence of a family.

APPROVED, as applied to a material, device or mode of construction, means approved by the Building Inspector under the provisions of this ordinance, or by other authority designated by law to give approval in the matter in question.

AREA, as applied to a form of construction, means an uncovered subsurface space adjacent to a building.

AREA, as applied to a building, structure or part thereof, means the horizontal area enclosed by exterior walls, firewalls or party walls.

A. S. T. M. means The American Society for Testing Materials.

AUTOMATIC, as applied to a fire door or other means of protection for openings, means normally held in an open position and automatically closed by a releasing device that is actuated by abnormally high temperature or by a predetermined rate of rise in temperature.

BASEMENT means a story, partly underground, the greater part of which is above grade. For the purposes of this ordinance, a basement shall be counted as a story unless otherwise specifically stated.

BEARING WALL means a wall which supports any load in addition to its own weight.

BUILDING means a combination of materials to form a construction that is safe and stable, and adapted to permanent or continuous occupancy for residence, business, assembly or storage purposes; the term "building" shall be construed as if followed by the words "or part thereof".

CELLAR means a story of which one half or more is below grade. For the purposes of this ordinance, a cellar shall not be counted as a story unless otherwise specifically stated.

COUNCIL means the Council of the Borough of Narberth.

DWELLING means a building designed for and occupied exclusively for residence purposes.

FACED WALL means a wall in which the masonry facing and backing are so bonded as to exert common action under load.

FAMILY means any number of individuals living and cooking together as a single housekeeping unit.

FIRE DOOR means a door and its assembly designed and constructed to resist fire.

FIRE RESISTIVE MATERIALS mean those materials which will resist destruction by fire and shall be measured by time-period when tested in accordance with the Standard Fire Test.

FIRE RETARDANT MATERIALS mean those materials which will not provide a defined time-period of fire resistance but which will not readily ignite and will retard the passage of flames.

FIRE WALL means a wall provided primarily for the purpose of resisting the passage of fire from one building or structure to another, or from one area of a building or structure to another.

FIRE WINDOW means a window frame with sash and glazing designed and constructed to resist fire.

FOUNDATION WALL OR PIER means any supporting wall or pier built below grade and extending up to the first tier of beams above grade.

GRADE, with reference to a building, is (1) the mean elevation of the curb opposite the building when the curb level has been established and the front of the building is fifteen feet or less from the street line, or (2) the mean elevation of the ground adjoining the building on all sides when the curb level has not been established or when the front of the building is more than fifteen feet from the street line.

HABITABLE ROOM means a room occupied by one or more persons for living, eating or sleeping; and includes kitchens serving apartments or individual dwellings, but does not include bathrooms, water-closet compartments, laundries, serving and storage pantries, corridors, cellars, and spaces that are not used frequently or during extended periods.

HALF-STORY means that part of a building which is contained wholly or in part within the slope of a roof and which contains in floor area not more than 80 per cent of the floor area of the story below.

HEIGHT, as applied to a building, means the vertical distance from grade to a point midway between the highest and the lowest points of the roof, provided that chimneys, spires, towers, elevator penthouses, tanks and similar projections shall not be included in calculating the height.

HEIGHT, as applied to a story, means the vertical distance from top to top of two successive tiers of floor beams.

HEIGHT, as applied to a wall, means the vertical distance to the top measured from the foundation wall, or from a girder or other immediate support of such wall.

HEREAFTER means after the time this ordinance becomes effective.

HERETOFORE means before the time this ordinance becomes effective.

MINOR GARAGE means a building, not a private garage, used solely for the storage of motor vehicles.

MULTIPLE DWELLING means a building designed for and occupied exclusively as a residence for more than three families living independently of one another.

NON-BEARING WALL means any wall which supports no load but its own weight.

OCCUPIED, as applied to a building, shall be construed as though followed by the words "or intended, arranged or designed to be occupied".

OWNER includes the holder of the legal or equitable title, his duly authorized agent, attorney or mortgagee in possession, and a person having a vested or contingent interest in the property in question.

PARTY WALL means a wall used or adapted for joint use between two buildings.

PRIVATE GARAGE means a building, accessory to a dwelling, for the storage of not more than three motor vehicles and with an area of not more than 560 square feet.

PUBLIC GARAGE means a building, not a private or minor garage, used for the storage and repair of motor vehicles.

REPAIR means the replacement of existing work with the same kind of material used in the existing work; not including additional work that would affect the structural safety of the building, or that would affect or change required exit facilities, or that would affect a vital element of an elevator, plumbing, wiring or heating installation, or that would be in violation of a provision of this ordinance.

REQUIRED means required by some provision of this ordinance.

SELF-CLOSING, as applied to a fire door or other means of protection for openings, means normally closed and equipped with an approved device which will insure closing after having been opened for use.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING means a building designed for and occupied exclusively as a residence for only one family.

STORY means that part of a building comprised between a floor and the floor or roof next above.

STREET LINE means the line of dedication in the case of a dedicated street, and in a line twenty-five (25) feet each side of the center line in the case of a private road.

STRUCTURE means a combination of materials, other than a building, to form a construction that is safe and stable; including among others, stadia, gospel and circus tents, reviewing stands, platforms, stagings, observation towers, radio towers, sheds, coal bins, fences and display signs; the term "structure" shall be construed as if followed by the words "or part thereof".

THREE-FAMILY DWELLING means a building designed for and occupied exclusively as a residence for three families living independently of one another.

TWO-FAMILY DWELLING means a building designed for and occupied exclusively as a residence for two families with one family living wholly or partly over the other.

VENEERED WALL means a wall having a masonry facing which is not attached and bonded to the backing so as to form an integral part of the wall for purposes of load bearing and stability.

ARTICLE III CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS

SEC. 300. CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPANCIES

300.1 **Classes Designated.** For the purpose of this ordinance, all buildings and structures shall be classified, with respect to occupancy and use as public buildings, institutional buildings, residence buildings, business buildings, and miscellaneous buildings and structures.

300.2 **Public Buildings.** Public buildings are buildings in which persons congregate for civic, political, educational, religious, social or recreational purposes, including among others, court houses, schools, libraries, museums, exhibition buildings, lecture halls, churches, assembly halls, lodge rooms, dance halls, theatres and bath houses.

300.3 **Institutional Buildings.** Institutional buildings are buildings in which persons are harbored to receive medical, charitable or other care or treatment, or in which persons are held or detained for penal or correctional purposes, including among others, hospitals, asylums, sanitariums, homes for the aged, prisons and reformatories.

300.4 **Residence Buildings.** Residence buildings are buildings in which sleeping accommodations are provided, except when classed as public or institutional buildings, including among others, single-family, two-family and three-family dwellings, multiple dwellings, apartment houses, hotels, lodging houses and dormitories.

300.5 **Business Buildings.** Business buildings are buildings in which goods are manufactured, converted, sold or stored, or in which business or professional services are rendered, including among others, factories, warehouses, stores, office buildings and public garages.

300.6 **Miscellaneous Buildings and Structures.** Miscellaneous buildings and structures include buildings and structures such as private garages, sheds, tanks, towers, signs, stadia, grand stands and similar structures.

300.7 **Highly Hazardous Occupancies.** In the case of any building in which explosives or inflammable or other dangerous materials are to be manufactured, stored or used, the Building Inspector may make such additional regulations regarding the same as may be necessary to protect life or property.

300.8 **Doubtful Classification.** In case any building or structure is not specifically provided for, or where there is any uncertainty as to its classification, its status shall be fixed by the Building Inspector.

300.9 **Mixed Occupancy.** In case a building is used for two or more occupancies not of the same class, it shall conform to the most stringent requirements of any of the classes to which the occupancies pertain, provided that if the building is divided into sections containing the different occupancies by walls affording four-hour fire resistive protection, such sections shall be considered as separate buildings.

SEC. 301. CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION

301.1 **Types Designated.** For the purposes of this ordinance, construction as used in buildings shall be classified as follows:

- Type I—Fireproof Construction.
- Type II—Heavy Timber Construction.
- Type III—Ordinary Masonry Construction.
- Type IV—Metal Frame Construction, and
- Type V—Wood Frame Construction.

301.2 **Type I—Fireproof Construction.** Fireproof construction is that in which walls are of approved masonry or of reinforced concrete and the structural members are of incombustible materials with the following minimum fire resistive ratings:

Four hours for exterior bearing walls, fire walls and party walls.

Three hours for other walls, isolated piers, columns and wall-supporting girders.

Two hours for girders other than those already specified, exposed beams, floors, roofs, floor-fillings, and fire partitions.

301.3 **Type II—Heavy Timber Construction.** Heavy timber construction is that in which walls are of approved masonry or of reinforced concrete and in which the interior structural elements, including posts, floors and roof construction, consist of heavy timbers with smooth flat surfaces so assembled as to avoid thin sections, sharp projections and concealed or inaccessible spaces; provided that structural members of steel or of reinforced concrete may be used if they have a fire resistive rating of not less than that specified for fireproof construction.

301.4 **Type III—Ordinary Masonry Construction.** Ordinary masonry construction is that in which the exterior walls are of approved masonry or of reinforced concrete and in which the interior structural elements are, wholly or partly, of wood of smaller dimensions than those required for heavy timber construction, or of steel or iron that is not protected as required for fireproof construction.

301.5 **Type IV—Metal-Frame Construction.** Metal-frame construction is that in which the structural supports are unprotected metal and in which the exterior walls and roof are of sheet metal or other incombustible materials.

301.6 **Type V—Wood-Frame Construction.** Wood-frame construction is that in which the structural parts and materials are of wood or are dependent upon a wood frame for support, including construction having an incombustible exterior veneer.

301.7 **Partial Compliance.** Nothing in this ordinance shall require full compliance with a particular type of construction if a less restricted type is permitted under this ordinance; but no building shall be deemed to be of a specified type of construction unless it conforms with all the provisions of this ordinance applying to that type.

ARTICLE IV

GENERAL BUILDING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 400. RESTRICTIONS WITHIN FIRE LIMITS

400.1 **Fire Limits Established.** For the purposes of this ordinance, the fire limits are hereby established to include all the territory designated as "C Commercial Districts" by the Zoning Ordinance approved January 4, 1940, as amended, or as the same may be amended hereafter.

400.2 **Location.** A building or structure shall be deemed to be within the fire limits if more than one third of the area of a building or structure is located therein.

400.3 Limitations.

a. Except as hereinafter provided in this section, no building or structure shall be erected or substantially altered within the fire limits, or moved within or into the fire limits, unless it shall be of fireproof or heavy timber construction or of ordinary masonry construction with a roof covering of incombustible or fire-retardant materials.

b. All replacements of roof coverings within the fire limits shall be of incombustible or fire-retardant materials.

c. Any existing frame building within the fire limits which may hereafter be damaged by fire, decay or otherwise, to an amount greater than 25% of its present size, exclusive of the foundation, shall not be replaced or rebuilt but shall be removed, unless within exceptions in Section 400.4.

400.4 **Exceptions.** Nothing in this section shall prohibit the erection of new buildings or structures or the extension or enlargement of existing buildings or structures within the fire limits, subject to the specified limitations, as follows:

a. A building of metal-frame construction occupied exclusively as a private garage, not more than 400 square feet in area and located on the same lot with a dwelling.

b. Sheds of metal-frame or wood-frame construction open on the long side, not more than 15 feet in height nor more than 500 square feet in area with roofs covered with incombustible or fire-retardant materials.

c. A building of metal-frame construction, not more than 200 square feet in area, when approved as to location and use by the Building Inspector.

d. Builders' shanties of metal-frame or wood-frame construction not more than one story in height for use only in connection with a duly authorized building operation and covered in the permit therefor.

e. Storm enclosures of metal-frame or wood-frame construction with a roof covering of incombustible or fire-retardant materials, when not more than twelve feet high nor more than four feet wider than the doors they serve.

f. Coal tipples, material bins, trestles and water tanks, when built of heavy planking and timbers.

g. Display signs as provided in Article XIII of this ordinance.

SEC. 401. HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS

401.1 **General.** No building hereafter erected shall exceed in height the limits fixed in this section. No building shall hereafter be altered so as to exceed the limits of height fixed by this section.

401.2 **Heavy Timber and Ordinary Masonry Construction.** Buildings of heavy timber or ordinary masonry construction shall not exceed two stories in height, except for business buildings and residence buildings which may be but shall not exceed three stories in height.

401.3 **Metal-Frame Construction.** Buildings of metal-frame construction shall not exceed one story in height.

401.4 **Exception.** A basement or a cellar shall not be deemed a story for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 402. AREA RESTRICTIONS

402.1 **General.** No building hereafter erected shall exceed in area in any story the limits fixed in this section, and no building shall be hereafter altered so as to exceed in area in any story the limits fixed in this section, provided that no building shall be limited in area if it is divided by firewalls into sections, none of which exceeds the limits of area fixed in this section for its type of construction.

402.2 **Fireproof Construction.** Public or minor garages of fireproof construction shall not exceed 10,000 square feet if fronting on one street, 12,500 square feet if fronting on two streets, and 15,000 square feet if fronting on more than two streets. Business buildings of fireproof construction, other than public or minor garages, shall not exceed 15,000 square feet if fronting on one street, 18,000 square feet if fronting on two streets, and 20,000 square feet if fronting on more than two streets.

402.3 **Heavy Timber Construction.** Public or minor garages of heavy timber construction shall not exceed 8,000 square feet if fronting on one street, 10,000 square feet if fronting on two streets, and 12,000 square feet if fronting on more than two streets. Buildings of heavy timber construction, other than public or minor garages, shall not exceed 10,000 square feet if fronting on one street, 12,500 square feet if fronting on two streets, and 15,000 square feet if fronting on more than two streets.

402.4 **Ordinary Masonry and Metal-Frame Construction.** Buildings of ordinary masonry or metal-frame construction shall not exceed 8,000 square feet if fronting on one street, 10,000 square feet if fronting on two streets and 12,000 square feet if fronting on more than two streets.

402.5 **Wood-Frame Construction.** Buildings of wood-frame construction shall not exceed 2,500 square feet.

402.6 **Exception.** The limiting areas as fixed in this section may be increased by one hundred per cent when the building is equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

SEC. 403. RESTRICTIONS AS TO OCCUPANCY

403.1 **All Occupancies.** All buildings hereafter erected shall have the entire first-story walls—that is, to the top line of the second floor joists—constructed of reinforced concrete, approved masonry or other incombustible materials; provided that, in buildings outside the fire limits, side bay windows and sheds may be of frame construction if they comply with the following restrictions:

side bay windows of frame construction shall be erected on foundations of reinforced concrete or approved masonry, shall have an exterior covering of incombustible materials, shall not exceed twelve feet in width nor project more than five feet from the main walls of the building, and shall not be located closer than ten feet to a side property line;

sheds of frame construction shall not exceed 100 square feet in floor area nor twelve feet in height, shall not be erected within five feet of any similar construction unless the ends shall have division walls of incombustible materials not less than eight inches thick, and shall not be located closer than ten feet to a side property line.

403.2 **Special Occupancies.** Asylums, detention buildings, hospitals, jails, nurseries, and theatres hereafter erected or altered shall be of fireproof construction.

403.3 **Residence Buildings.** Residence buildings, other than single-family dwellings, hereafter erected or altered shall be of fireproof or heavy timber construction or of ordinary masonry construction with a roof covering of incombustible or fire-retardant materials, provided that residence buildings for more than five families shall be of fireproof construction only.

403.4 **Public and Minor Garages.** Public garages, and minor garages with a capacity of more than six cars, hereafter erected or altered shall be of fireproof or heavy timber construction. Minor garages with a capacity of not more than six cars shall be of fireproof or heavy timber construction or of ordinary masonry construction with a roof covering of incombustible or fire-retardant materials.

403.5 **Existing Buildings.** A building of frame construction erected prior to September 10, 1923, not over three stories in height, may be converted into a two-family or a three-family dwelling, notwithstanding the requirements of Sec. 403.3, provided that all other requirements of this ordinance are complied with and that any addition to the existing building enlarging the ground area thereof shall be of fireproof, heavy timber or ordinary masonry construction, and provided further that if such converted building is located within the fire limits, it shall have a roof covering of incombustible or fire-retardant materials.

SEC. 404. STREETS

404.1 **Access to Public Street.** No single-family, two-family, three-family or multiple dwelling shall hereafter be erected or altered unless the lot on which it is erected or altered has its frontage on a public street or highway. No such dwelling shall hereafter be erected or altered in any district between any existing dwelling and any public street or highway, except where the existing dwelling is located on a corner lot bounded by public streets or highways, in which case a dwelling may be erected on the side street subject to the further provisions of this ordinance and of the Zoning Ordinance. Not more than one dwelling shall be erected or altered on any lot in any district unless each such dwelling shall have a frontage on a public street or highway, subject to the further provisions of this ordinance and of the Zoning Ordinance.

404.2 **Widths and Openings of Streets.** In all districts of the Borough except those described as "C Commercial Districts" in Ordinance No. 343 approved January 4, 1940, and known as the Zoning Ordinance, as amended, or as the same may be amended hereafter, all streets that are not through streets shall have a court at the end with a space of not less than 60 feet in diameter. In "C Commercial Districts" any new street to be opened hereafter shall be a through street of uniform width.

SEC. 405. STREET ENCROACHMENTS

405.1 **General.** Except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of a building hereafter erected or of an enlargement of a building heretofore erected shall project beyond the street line.

405.2 **Footings of Street Walls.** Footings of street walls may project beyond the street line not more than twelve inches, provided such projecting parts are not less than eight feet below sidewalk level.

405.3 **Cornices.** Main cornices, meaning thereby moulded projections at or near the top of a wall that faces on a street, may project not more than eighteen inches beyond the street line, provided such projections are not less than twelve feet above the sidewalk at any point. Cornices of show windows and porches may project beyond the street line not more than twelve inches, provided such cornices are not less than eight feet above the sidewalk at any point.

405.4 **Ornamental Projections.** Mouldings, belt courses, lintels, columns, pilasters and other similar ornamental projections may project beyond the street line not more than ten inches.

405.5 **Bay Windows.** Bay windows and show windows may project beyond the street line not more than three feet provided that:

a. The street is not less than fifty feet in width;

b. Such windows are not on the first story and not less than ten feet above the sidewalk at any point;

c. Such windows do not exceed two stories in height nor thirteen feet in width;

d. All such windows are contained within lines drawn from the intersection of the front line of the building with the side or party lines of the building and at an angle of twenty degrees with the front line of the building; and

e. Such windows are separated by a space of not less than seven feet.

405.6 Window Areas. Window and exit areas may project beyond the street line not more than four feet, provided that every such area shall be covered over at the sidewalk level by an approved grating or covering of metal or other incombustible materials, but the Building Inspector may prohibit entirely any such area where, in his opinion, the safety of the public so requires.

405.7 Open Balconies. Open balconies above the first story may project beyond the street line not more than three feet provided such projections are not less than ten feet above the sidewalk at any point.

405.8 Fire Escapes. Fire escapes and balconies to fire towers or other required exits, constructed of steel or other incombustible materials, may project beyond the street line not more than four feet, provided such projections are not less than ten feet above the sidewalk at any point, but this shall not be deemed to prohibit the use, in connection with permissible fire escapes, of movable stairs to the sidewalks, so arranged that they are not less than ten feet above the sidewalk when not in actual use.

405.9 Awnings. Drop awnings, attached to buildings, may extend beyond the street line but not nearer than four feet to the curb line, provided that when let down to their full extent, they are not less than seven feet above the sidewalk at all points. Existing awnings which do not conform to these requirements shall be removed or made to conform within a period of two years from and after the effective date of this ordinance.

405.10 Signs. Signs may project beyond the street line subject to the limitations of Article XIII of this ordinance.

SEC. 406. MINIMUM AREA OF DWELLINGS

No dwelling hereafter erected or altered shall have a first story of less area than 430 square feet exclusive of porches.

ARTICLE V LIGHT AND VENTILATION

SEC. 500. GENERAL

500.1 New Buildings. For the purpose of providing light and ventilation, every building hereafter erected shall be constructed, arranged and equipped to conform to the provisions of this article.

500.2 Alterations.

a. No building shall hereafter be altered or rearranged so as to reduce the size of a room or the amount of window space to less than that required for buildings hereafter erected, or so as to create an additional room unless such additional room is made to conform to the requirements for rooms in buildings hereafter erected, except that such rooms may be of the same height as existing rooms in the same story.

b. No building shall hereafter be enlarged, nor shall the lot on which it is located be diminished so that the dimensions of a required court shall be less than those prescribed for buildings hereafter erected.

SEC. 501. ROOMS

501.1 Habitable Rooms.

a. Every habitable room shall have one or more windows, opening directly on a street, or on a court or yard conforming to the requirements of this article.

b. Such rooms have a minimum width of six feet in any part, a minimum clear floor area of eighty square feet, and a minimum clear ceiling height of seven feet six inches for the minimum area, provided that kitchens may have a minimum clear floor area of seventy square feet.

c. It shall be unlawful to divide a habitable room or enclose a part thereof by fixed or movable partitions or other similar devices unless each part of the room so divided or enclosed shall separately conform to the requirements of this section.

501.2 Business and Work Rooms. Every business or work room for customary human occupancy shall have one or more windows or ventilating skylights opening directly on a street, on a court or yard conforming to the requirements of this article, or to the outer air above the roof or shall be provided with an approved means of mechanical ventilation as prescribed in this article.

501.3 Rooms in Public and Institutional Buildings. Every room in a public or institutional building for customary human occupancy, except a habitable, business or work room or a room otherwise specifically provided for, shall be provided with an approved means of mechanical ventilation as prescribed in this article unless the space within such room exceeds one hundred and fifty cubic feet for each occupant and the room contains windows or ventilating skylights having an aggregate area of not less than ten per cent of the floor surface and with one fifth of the required window area arranged to open for ventilation.

501.4 Bathrooms, Water-Closet Compartments, etc. Bathrooms, water-closet compartments, and similar rooms shall be provided with one or more windows or ventilating skylights opening directly on a street, on a court or yard conforming to the requirements of this article, to the outer air above the roof or on a vent shaft conforming to the requirements of this article, or shall be ventilated by a separate duct of incombustible and non-corrodible material, not less than 72 square inches in net cross section, extending independently of any other duct to and above the roof, or shall be provided with an approved means of mechanical ventilation as prescribed in this article.

501.5 Public Halls. Every public hall in multiple dwellings shall have at least one window or ventilating skylight opening directly on a street, a court or yard conforming to the requirements of this article or to the outer air above the roof, provided that this requirement may be waived by the Building Committee if in its opinion, other means provide such halls with adequate light and ventilation.

501.6 Rooms Needing Special Ventilation. Rooms in which dust, fumes, gases or other impurities, harmful to human occupancy or tending to create a fire hazard, exist or develop, shall be provided with an approved means of ventilation to remove effectually such impurities.

SEC. 502. WINDOWS AND VENTILATING SKYLIGHTS

502.1 Windows. Windows required by this article shall have an area between stop beads of not less than ten per cent of the floor area of the room served by them, and in addition shall be not less than twelve square feet in area for habitable rooms and public halls and eight square feet for bathrooms and similar rooms, provided that where a water-closet occupies a separate compartment, forty square feet or less in area, the minimum requirement shall be four square feet. At least fifty per cent of the required window area shall be arranged to open for ventilation. Where one hundred per cent of the window area is arranged to open for ventilation, the window area required for separate water-closet compartments, forty square feet or less in area, may be reduced to not less than three square feet.

502.2 Ventilating Skylights. The area of skylights permitted by this article shall be not less than required for the windows which they replace. At least fifty per cent of the required area shall be made available as clear ventilating area by means of movable sash, louvers or similar devices.

SEC. 503. VENT SHAFTS

503.1 Size. Vent shafts required by this article shall have a cross-sectional area of not less than one-fifth of a square foot for every foot of height of shaft, but shall have not less than eight square feet in any case. Such a shaft shall not be less than two feet in its least dimension. Unless such a shaft is open to the outer air at the top, there shall be a net area of fixed louver openings in the skylight equal to the required shaft area.

503.2 Air Ducts. Vent shafts shall be connected with a street, or with a court or yard conforming to the requirements of this article, by a duct or intake below the lowest window opening on such shafts. Such duct or intake shall have a cross-sectional area of not less than three square feet with a minimum dimension of one foot and shall be constructed of incombustible, non-corrodible metal.

SEC. 504. MECHANICAL VENTILATION

When mechanical ventilation is required, or is permitted as an alternative, the system shall be designed and constructed in accordance with generally accepted good practice to provide the necessary changes in air, but not less than one cubic foot of air per minute shall be provided

for each square foot of floor area in any case. Such system shall be kept in continuous operation at all times during the normal occupancy of the building.

SEC. 505. COURTS AND YARDS

505.1 General

a. A court shall be open and unobstructed to the sky for the required width, provided that window sills, belt courses and other similar ornamental projections may extend into such required width not more than four inches. For the purposes of this article courts need not extend to ground level and the height shall be measured from the floor level of the lowest window required to open upon it. When a court is located on the side of a lot (not a street line), the lot shall be deemed an enclosure of such court. An outer court is a court unenclosed at least upon one side and an inner court is a court enclosed on all sides.

b. A yard shall be an open area as required by The Zoning Ordinance, provided that where this section imposes greater widths than required by The Zoning Ordinance, the requirements of this section shall prevail.

505.2 Outer Courts and Yards.

a. Every outer court or yard serving a habitable room as required by this article shall have a width of not less than one-fourth of the height, but not less than six feet, provided that the width shall be increased by one foot for each ten feet in length over forty feet, and provided further that, if windows serving habitable rooms as required by this article face a wall on the opposite side of an outer court in which windows serving habitable rooms as required by this article also occur, the width of such court shall be double the foregoing requirements.

b. Every outer court or yard serving other than habitable rooms as required by this article shall have a width of not less than one-fifth of the height, but not less than five feet, provided that the width shall be increased by one foot for every ten feet over forty feet.

505.3 Inner Courts. Every inner court serving rooms as required by this article shall have a width of not less than one-half the height, but not less than twelve feet, provided that if windows serving habitable rooms as required by this article face a wall on the opposite side of an inner court in which windows serving habitable rooms as required by this article also occur, the width of such court shall be double the foregoing requirements. Every inner court shall be connected at or near the bottom with a street, yard, or outer court by a horizontal intake or air duct with a cross-sectional area of not less than nine square feet with a minimum dimension of one foot. Such intake or duct shall have walls, floors and ceilings having a fire-resistive rating of not less than two hours for buildings of fireproof construction and not less than one hour for other buildings.

ARTICLE VI MEANS OF EGRESS

SEC. 600. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE

600.1 New Buildings. Buildings hereafter erected shall be provided with exit facilities in accordance with the requirements of this article.

600.2 Alterations. No building shall hereafter be altered so as to reduce the number or capacity of exits to less than required for new buildings of similar construction and occupancy. Exits hereafter installed shall conform to the requirements for exits in new buildings, except when such exits are installed to comply with a specific order of the Building Inspector.

600.3 Existing Buildings. Every building heretofore erected, which is not provided with exit facilities as required for new buildings and in which the existing exit facilities are inadequate for the safety of the occupants, shall be provided with such means of egress as directed by the Building Inspector.

SEC. 601. COMMONWEALTH REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of the laws of Pennsylvania and the regulations of the Department of Labor and Industry adopted thereunder as to means of egress shall constitute minimum requirements for the design, construction and maintenance of exit facilities for all applicable buildings hereafter erected and altered in the Borough. Evidence of the approval of the Commonwealth, when such approval is required by it, shall accompany all applications for building permits.

SEC. 602. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

602.1 General. When in the opinion of the Building Inspector, the requirements of Sec. 601 of this ordinance are not sufficient to give the necessary protection to occupants of a building, additional means of egress or additional safeguards of construction or maintenance shall be provided as directed by the Building Inspector.

602.2 Apartments. Every apartment that has not direct exit to a street, or to a court or yard opening on a street, shall have access to at least one additional exit separated from and independent of the primary interior stairway or fire tower.

ARTICLE VII LOADS

SEC. 700. GENERAL

700.1 Design for Loads. All buildings and structures shall be designed and erected of sufficient strength to support safely their own dead loads and their imposed live loads which shall be not less than the minimum live loads specified for various uses in this article.

700.2 Dead Load. The dead load of a building or structure shall include the weight of the walls, permanent partitions, floors, roofs and all other permanent stationary construction entering into the building or structure.

700.3 Live Loads. Live loads shall include all loads other than the dead load.

SEC. 701. WEIGHTS OF MATERIALS

For the purpose of estimating dead loads in the absence of more definite information, the weights of building materials in pounds per cubic foot shall be assumed to be as follows:

Brickwork	120	Hollow Tile, Partition.....	54
Cast Iron.....	450	Masonry, Granite, Marble.....	168
Concrete, Stone.....	144	Masonry, Limestone.....	156
Concrete, Cinder.....	108	Masonry, Sandstone.....	144
Earth, Dry, Packed.....	100	Plaster, Mortar.....	96
Earth, Wet.....	120	Steel.....	490
Gypsum Block.....	48	Timber, Oak.....	48
Hollow Tile, Wall Bearing..	60	Timber, Pine, Fir.....	40

SEC. 702. FLOOR LOADS

702.1 Minimum Uniform Loads for Various Occupancies. The following live loads in pounds per square foot uniformly distributed shall be taken as the minimum live loads permissible for the occupancies listed, and loads at least equal shall be assumed for uses not listed, similar in nature to those listed:

Domestic occupancy; all parts of private dwellings; residence portions of apartments, hotels, hospitals, schools and including corridors for access thereto.....	40 pounds
Office occupancy; above first floor in office buildings, offices in other buildings.....	50 pounds
Stores, wholesale and retail; first floor of office buildings.....	100 pounds
Class rooms in schools and colleges, not exceeding twelve hundred square feet, or of whatever size if with fixed seats.....	50 pounds
Public occupancy; assembly, amusement and dining halls; classrooms other than specified above; public spaces of apartments, hotels, hospitals, schools; all spaces where crowds of people are likely to assemble.....	100 pounds
Light manufacturing or storage.....	100 pounds
Heavy manufacturing or storage.....	200 pounds
Garage for pleasure cars only; automobile showrooms.....	100 pounds
Garage, use unlimited.....	150 pounds

702.2 Special Concentrations. In the design of floors, consideration shall be given to the effects of known or probable concentration of load to which they may be subjected. In business buildings, every floor

shall be designed to sustain safely a load of two thousand pounds placed upon any space two and one-half feet square wherever such load upon an otherwise unloaded floor would produce stresses greater than the uniformly distributed load for which the floor is designed.

702.3 Impact. The live loads prescribed in this article may be assumed to include the effects of ordinary impacts, but a suitable increase in the assumed live loads shall be provided for special occupancies and loadings involving unusual impacts.

702.4 Reduction in Live Loads. Live loads on foundations, walls, piers, columns, girders and trusses, for all buildings except those used for warehouse or storage purposes, may be reduced as follows:

Carrying one floor and roof.....	0 per cent
Carrying two floors and roof.....	10 per cent
Carrying three floors and roof.....	20 per cent

SEC. 703. ROOF LOADS

a. Flat roofs and roofs having a rise of four inches or less per foot of horizontal projection shall be designed to carry safely a vertical live load of not less than thirty pounds per square foot of horizontal projection.

b. Roofs having a rise of more than four inches and not more than twelve inches per foot of horizontal projection shall be designed to carry safely a vertical live load of not less than twenty pounds per square foot of horizontal projection.

c. Roofs having a rise of more than twelve inches per foot of horizontal projection shall be designed to carry safely a wind force acting normally to the roof surface, on one slope at a time, of not less than twenty pounds per square foot of such surface.

d. When a roof is to be used as a floor, it shall be designed to carry safely not less than the minimum live load prescribed in this article for floors.

SEC. 704. SIDEWALK, COURT AND YARD LOADS

The minimum live load for sidewalks and for courts and yards used as driveways shall be assumed to be not less than three hundred pounds per square foot uniformly distributed. For other yards and courts, the minimum live load shall be assumed to be not less than one hundred and twenty-five pounds per square foot uniformly distributed.

SEC. 705. WIND PRESSURE

705.1 Wind Loads. The wind pressure on vertical plane surfaces shall be assumed to be not less than ten pounds per square foot. The wind pressure on tank towers, stacks, and other exposed structures on the tops of buildings shall be assumed to be not less than thirty pounds per square foot of gross exposed projected area.

705.2 Stability. The overturning moment due to wind pressure shall not exceed seventy-five per cent of the moment of stability due to dead load only, unless the building or structure is securely anchored to the foundation.

705.3 Allowable Stresses. For combined stresses due to wind and other loads, the permissible working stresses may be increased one-third, provided the section thus found is not less than that required by the loads other than wind load. For members carrying wind stresses only, the permissible working stresses may be increased one-third for steel, and one-half for reinforced concrete or wood.

SEC. 706. LOADING RESTRICTED

No person shall place or cause or permit to be placed, on any floor of a building or on any part of a structure a greater load than the approved or accepted safe load.

ARTICLE VIII MATERIALS AND STRESSES

SEC. 800. GENERAL

800.1 Quality of Materials. All building materials shall be of a quality to meet the purpose and intent of this ordinance and, in the absence of particular specifications in this ordinance or in rules promulgated hereunder, shall conform to well recognized standards for the materials in question.

800.2 Secondhand Materials. Secondhand materials may be used only when approved by the Building Inspector as to condition and quality.

800.3 Tests. The Building Inspector may require such tests of building materials as may be necessary to determine their quality and whether they conform to the purpose and intent of this ordinance. Duly authenticated tests by a competent person or laboratory may be accepted by the Building Inspector in lieu of tests under his own supervision. In the absence of provisions for particular tests in this ordinance or in rules promulgated hereunder, tests shall be made in accordance with well recognized standards of testing the material in question. All tests shall be made at the expense of the applicant.

800.4 Working Stresses. Working stresses shall not exceed the stresses allowed in this article for the material in question or, if not provided for in this article, in rules promulgated under the terms of this ordinance.

SEC. 801. MASONRY

801.1 Brick. Clay or shale brick, sand-lime brick and concrete brick shall conform to the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designations C62-41T, C73-39 and C55-37 respectively and to the various grades described therein according to the following uses:

Brick used for load-bearing masonry or masonry exposed to weather shall be of a quality not less than Grade MW for clay, shale or sand-lime brick and Grade A for concrete brick.

Brick used for non-load-bearing purposes and not exposed to the weather shall be of a quality not less than Grade NW for clay, shale or sand-lime brick and Grade B for concrete brick.

801.2 Hollow Clay Tile.

a. Hollow clay tile used for load-bearing masonry or masonry exposed to weather shall conform to the requirements of Grade LB X of the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C34-41.

b. Hollow clay tile used for non-load-bearing purposes and not exposed to the weather shall conform to the requirements of Grade NB of the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C56-41.

801.3 Concrete Block or Tile.

a. Hollow concrete block or tile used for load-bearing masonry or masonry exposed to weather or soil shall conform to the requirements of the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C90-39.

b. Hollow concrete block or tile used for non-load-bearing purposes and not exposed to weather or soil shall conform to the requirements of the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C129-39.

c. Solid concrete block or tile shall conform to the requirements of Grade A of the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C145-40.

d. All concrete block or tile shall bear a distinctive mark of the manufacturer and such mark shall be registered with the Building Inspector. It shall be unlawful to use the concrete block or tile of any manufacturer unless the approval of the Building Inspector has been obtained. All applications for such approval shall be accompanied by proof of satisfactory test of such block or tile by a testing laboratory of recognized standing.

801.4 Gypsum Block or Tile. Gypsum block or tile for fire-resistive purposes shall conform to the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C52-41. Gypsum block or tile shall not be used in load-bearing masonry or in masonry exposed to weather or soil.

801.5 Plain Concrete. Plain concrete shall be mixed in the proportions of at least one part of cement to a total of seven parts of separate volumes of fine and coarse aggregate, measured dry, and a maximum of 8 1/2 U.S. gallons of water per sack of cement, including water contained in the aggregate. Such concrete shall develop a strength of at least 1500 pounds per square inch. Materials shall conform to the requirements for the materials of reinforced concrete.

801.6 Stone. Stone for masonry shall be hard and durable, free from seams and flaws that would affect their serviceability or strength, as large as practicable for the intended work, and of approved quality and shape.

801.7 Mortar Materials.

- Quicklime shall conform to the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C5-26.
- Hydrated lime shall conform to the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C6-31.
- Portland cement shall conform to the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C150-41. Masonry cement shall conform to the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C91-40. Cements of other types approved by the Building Inspector are permitted when used in accordance with rules governing their use.
- Gypsum shall conform to the standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., Designation C22-41.
- Sand shall be clean, sharp, coarse and siliceous, free from salt, lime, clay or other foreign materials.
- Water shall be clean, free from all organic materials, strong acids or alkalis, or shall be the water used for drink purposes.
- Lime putty shall be made by slaking to a smooth paste fresh and properly burned quicklime. The resultant paste shall be stored in a suitable box or other receptacle for not less than 48 hours before being mixed with sand.

801.8 Mortar Proportions.

- Mortar proportions shall be measured by volume.
- Lime mortar shall be composed of one part of lime putty or hydrated lime and not more than three parts of sand. Cement may replace equal volumes of lime.
- Lime-cement mortar shall be composed of one part of lime putty or hydrated lime, one part of Portland cement and not more than six parts of sand. Masonry cement may be substituted for the Portland cement, or lime, or both.
- Cement mortar shall be composed of one part of Portland cement and not more than three parts of sand with an allowable addition of lime putty or hydrated lime not to exceed fifteen per cent of the cement content.

801.9 Allowable Working Stresses. The allowable working stresses, in pounds per square inch for masonry in compression shall be taken as follows:

	Lime Mortar	Lime-Cement Mortar	Cement Mortar
Brickwork	90	170	220
Hollow Block or Tile, gross area		75	100
Solid Concrete Block	70	100	150
Rubble Masonry	70	100	140
Ashlar Masonry, sandstone	160	320	400
Ashlar Masonry, limestone	250	400	500
Ashlar Masonry, marble	250	400	500
Ashlar Masonry, granite	400	640	800
Plain Concrete		400	

SEC. 802. WOOD

802.1 Quality. Structural wood shall conform to the requirements for the several grades in specifications or grading rules of regional associations of lumber manufacturers which are based upon the grading procedure of American Lumber Standards in Simplified Practice Recommendations, R16-29, Lumber, of the United States Department of Commerce and of the "Guide to the Grading of Structural Timbers and the Determination of Working Stresses", Miscellaneous Publication No. 185 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

802.2 Size. Unless expressly stated otherwise, the minimum sizes of wood members refer to nominal sizes. American Lumber Standard dressed sizes shall be accepted as the minimum net sizes conforming to nominal sizes.

802.3 Allowable Working Stresses

- The strength of wood members shall be determined from the actual dimensions of the pieces, and not from nominal dimensions.
- The allowable working stresses, in pounds per square inch, for lumber and timber shall be taken as follows:

	Bending Extreme Fibre	Horizontal Shear	Compression Across Grain	Modulus of Elasticity
Longleaf Southern Yellow Pine	1600	100	375	1,600,000
Shortleaf Southern Yellow Pine	1200	100	350	1,600,000
Douglas Fir, Structural Grade	1600	90	345	1,600,000
Douglas Fir, Common	1200	75	325	1,600,000
Red and White Oak	1400	120	500	1,500,000
Spruce	1100	80	250	1,200,000
West Coast Hemlock	1100	75	300	1,400,000
Eastern Hemlock	1100	70	300	1,100,000

c. The allowable working stresses, in pounds per square inch, for wood columns shall vary with the ratio of length to diameter or least side as follows:

	Where ratio equals or is less than	12	16	20	25	30	35	40
Longleaf Southern Yellow Pine	980	940	880	702	487	358	274	
Shortleaf Southern Yellow Pine	870	847	796	675	487	358	274	
Douglas Fir, Structural Grade	980	940	880	702	487	358	274	
Douglas Fir, Common	870	847	796	675	487	358	274	
Red and White Oak	790	771	728	625	457	336	257	
Spruce	632	617	582	500	365	268	206	
West Coast Hemlock	712	696	660	573	426	313	240	
Eastern Hemlock	556	541	515	447	337	246	188	

The ratio of length to diameter or least side shall not exceed forty.

d. Grade-marked timbers of higher structural qualities may be approved by the Building Inspector for use with higher stresses based on authoritative test data.

SEC. 803. REINFORCED CONCRETE

803.1 Quality of Materials. The materials of reinforced concrete shall conform to the requirements of the "Building Regulations for Reinforced Concrete" (A.C.I. 501-36T) as adopted February 25, 1936, by the American Concrete Institute, except that where reference is made to standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., the Designation shall be of the standards or tentative standards of that society as of the effective date of this ordinance.

803.2 Allowable Working Stresses. The allowable working stresses for reinforced concrete construction shall conform to those contained in the "Building Regulations for Reinforced Concrete" (A.C.I. 501-36T) as adopted February 25, 1936, by the American Concrete Institute.

SEC. 804. STEEL AND IRON

804.1 Quality of Materials.

- The materials of steel and iron construction shall conform to the requirements of the "Specification for the Design, Fabrication and erection of Structural Steel for Buildings" as adopted by the American Institute of Steel Construction in June, 1936, except that where reference is made to standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., the Designations shall be of the standards or tentative standards of that society as of the effective date of this ordinance.
- Filler metal for fusion welding shall conform to the requirements of the "Code for Fusion Welding and Gas Cutting in Building Construction", Code 1, Part A, Edition of 1937, formulated by the American Welding Society, except that where reference is made to standard specifications of the A. S. T. M., the Designations shall be of the standards or tentative standards of that society as of the effective date of this ordinance.

804.2 Allowable Working Stresses.

- The allowable working stresses for iron and steel construction shall conform to those contained in the "Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings" as adopted by the American Institute of Steel Construction in June, 1936.
- The allowable working stresses in fusion welding shall conform to those contained in the "Code for Fusion Welding and Gas Cutting in Building Construction", Code 1, Part A, Edition of 1937, formulated by the American Welding Society.

SEC. 805. BEARING VALUES OF SOILS

805.1 Presumptive Capacity. In the absence of satisfactory tests, the sustaining power in tons per square foot, of different soils shall be taken as follows:

Soft clay	1	Coarse sand	4
Wet sand	2	Gravel	5
Firm clay	2	Soft rock	8
Sand and clay mixed in layers	2	Hardpan	10
Fine, dry sand; hard, dry clay	3	Medium rock	15
		Hard rock	35

805.2 Soil Tests. When there is doubt as to the character of the soil or it is desired to exceed the presumptive capacity, borings or tests shall be made at the expense of the owner under the direction of the Building Inspector to determine the safe sustaining power of the soil. A complete record of the test shall be filed with the Building Inspector.

805.3 Filled Ground. No foundation shall be placed on filled ground until the Building Inspector has fixed, by test or inspection, the safe sustaining power that may be assumed.

ARTICLE IX
CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 900. WORKMANSHIP

Workmanship in the fabrication, preparation and installation of materials shall conform to generally accepted good practice. Specific provisions of this article shall not be deemed to suspend any requirements of good practice, but shall be regarded as supplementing or emphasizing them, and shall be controlling.

SEC. 901. EXCAVATIONS

901.1 Protection of Excavations. Until provision for permanent support has been made, excavations shall be properly guarded and protected by the persons causing them to be made so as to prevent the excavations from becoming dangerous to life or limb. Where necessary, excavations shall be sheetpiled, braced or shored, and permanent excavations shall be protected by retaining walls or other permanent structures, by the persons causing the excavations to be made, so as to prevent movement or caving in of adjoining soil.

901.2 Support of Neighboring Buildings and Structures.

a. When an excavation extends more than three feet below the curb grade at the common property line, or below the surface of the ground where there is no such curb grade, the person causing such excavation to be made shall, if afforded the necessary consent to enter upon the adjoining land, at his own expense, preserve and protect from injury every building or structure, the safety of which may be affected by such excavation, and when necessary, shall underpin and support the same by proper foundations, irrespective of the depth to which the foundations of such building or structure may extend. If the necessary consent is not accorded to the person making the excavation, then it shall be the duty of the person refusing such license to preserve and protect such building or structure from injury and, when necessary, to underpin and support the same by proper foundations; and for that purpose such person shall, when necessary, be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavation is being made.

b. When an excavation extends not more than three feet below the curb grade at the common property line, or below the surface of the ground where there is no such curb grade, the owner of a building or structure, the safety of which may be affected by such excavation, shall preserve and protect the same from injury and, when necessary, shall underpin and support the same by proper foundations. For such purpose, he shall be permitted, if necessary, to enter upon the premises where such excavation is being made.

c. In case there is a party wall along a lot line of the premises where an excavation is being made, the person causing the excavation to be made, shall at his own expense, preserve such party wall in as safe a condition as it was before the excavation was commenced and shall, when necessary, underpin and support the same by proper foundations.

SEC. 902. FOUNDATIONS

902.1 General. The foundation loads of permanent buildings or structures shall be carried down to satisfactory bearing material by means of walls, piers or piles, which shall be so designed that the entire transmitted load will be distributed over the bearing area at a unit intensity not exceeding the allowable bearing values prescribed in SEC. 805 of this ordinance.

902.2 Footings. Footings shall be designed so that the pressure on the soil per unit of area shall be as uniform as possible under all parts of the building or structure. Footings shall be of stone masonry or stone concrete, and shall be carried down not less than three feet below finished grade. They shall not be placed upon frozen soil nor placed in freezing weather unless adequate precautions are taken against frost action. Except under rubble masonry walls where the allowable bearing values of the soil are not exceeded, all footings shall be at least eight inches wider than the foundation wall above and shall have a depth at least equal to the total projection beyond such foundation wall.

SEC. 903. FOUNDATION WALLS

903.1 General. Foundation walls for the support of solid-wall construction shall be of solid masonry or concrete; foundation walls for the support of hollow block or tile construction may be of hollow concrete block. They shall be of adequate strength and thickness to resist lateral pressures from adjacent earth and to support their vertical loads but the thickness shall not be less than the thickness of wall supported by them. Where cellars occur, foundation walls shall be continuous walls extending at least 6 inches below top of the finished cellar floor. Where foundation walls enclose a space between floors of wood construction and the earth, suitable ventilation shall be provided.

903.2 Rubble Masonry. Foundation walls of rubble masonry shall be not less than 16 inches in thickness.

903.3 Brick or Concrete Block. Foundation walls of brick or concrete block shall be not less than 12 inches in thickness. The outside face of such walls in contact with the soil shall be damp proofed with three-fourths of an inch of cement mortar or with other approved material.

903.4 Plain Concrete. Foundation walls of plain concrete shall be not less than 12 inches in thickness.

903.5 Reinforced Concrete. Foundation walls of reinforced concrete shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness. Reinforcing steel in footings and foundations shall be protected by at least 3 inches of concrete.

903.6 Minor Buildings. The Building Inspector may exempt foundation walls for small one-story buildings or private garages from the foregoing provisions of this section and permit their construction of such materials, thickness and depth as may meet his approval.

SEC. 904. MASONRY CONSTRUCTION

904.1 Erection. Masonry shall be plumb and true to line. It shall be protected against freezing for at least 48 hours after being set. No frozen materials shall be used or built upon. Masonry walls that meet or intersect shall be adequately bonded or anchored. Isolated piers shall not exceed in height ten times their least dimension. Masonry walls shall be braced, either horizontally or vertically at right angles to the wall face, at maximum intervals of twenty times the wall thickness. Horizontal bracing may be obtained by floors or roofs. Vertical bracing may be obtained by cross walls, wall columns or buttresses, or by increasing the wall thickness.

904.2 Mortar.

a. Footings, foundation walls and piers, free-standing chimneys and chimneys from the underside of roof rafters to their tops shall be laid in cement mortar only. All other masonry construction shall be laid in cement or lime-cement mortar, provided that the Building Inspector may permit the use of lime mortar when in his judgment the nature of the construction warrants such use.

b. Mortar ingredients shall be thoroughly mixed and uniformly distributed throughout the mass. Mortar shall be used before the initial set has commenced. No retempered mortar containing cement shall be used.

904.3 Brick Masonry. In brick walls at least every seventh course on both sides of the wall shall be a header course or there shall be at least one full length header in every 84 square inches of wall surface. In walls more than 12 inches thick, the inner joints of header courses shall be covered with another header course which shall break joints with the course below. When running bond is used, every seventh course on each face shall be bonded into the backing in a substantial manner. All brick having appreciable absorption shall be thoroughly wet before laying.

904.4 Stone Masonry. In stone masonry at least ten per cent of the face area shall consist of header stone uniformly distributed and extending through the wall. Sandstones and other stones showing a pronounced cleavage shall be laid on their natural bed.

904.5 Hollow Walls and Walls of Block or Tile. In hollow walls, and in walls and piers of hollow block or tile, solid masonry shall be provided at each line of floor beams and wherever load concentrations occur to insure good bearing and a uniform distribution of load. In hollow walls, the separate parts thereof shall be bonded together so that the parts of the wall will exert common action under the load. In walls of block or tile one unit in thickness, each unit shall break joints with those next above. When more than one unit is required to produce a given wall thickness, the units shall break joints with the units next above and shall be laid with a masonry bond equivalent to one course of headers to each three courses of stretchers. The maximum height of hollow walls and walls of block or tile shall be 35 feet.

904.6 Faced Walls. Faced walls shall be of at least the thickness required for masonry walls of the material forming the backing. Facings of brick or solid structural units shall be bonded into the backing with headers at least four inches thicker than the facing and equivalent to one-sixth the area of the wall. Dressed stone facings shall be similarly bonded and in addition every stone other than bond stone shall be anchored to the backing with at least one non-corrodible metal anchor. Materials used in facing shall have a thickness of not less than one-eighth the height of the unit and not less than 3/4 inches in any case.

904.7 Veneered Walls. When walls are veneered with brick, terra cotta, stone or other approved material, the veneering shall be tied into the backing either by a header for every 300 square inches of wall surface or by substantial non-corrodible metal wall ties spaced not farther apart than 1 foot vertically and 2 feet horizontally. In no case shall the veneering be considered a part of the wall in computing the strength of bearing walls nor shall it be considered a part of the required thickness of the wall.

904.8 Wall Thicknesses.

a. The thickness of masonry walls shall be sufficient to keep the stresses in the masonry within the allowable working stresses prescribed by this ordinance and, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, shall be not less than specified in the following table.

STORY	Minimum Thickness in Inches of Masonry Walls HEIGHT OF WALL IN STORIES		
	3	2	1
Third	8		
Second	12	8	
First	12	12	8
Foundation	16	12	12

For the purpose of calculating wall thicknesses, the maximum height of a story shall be 10 feet.

b. Exceptions

(1) In single-family dwellings, the second story wall in a three-story dwelling, the first and second story walls in a two-and-one-half story dwelling, and the first story wall in a two-story dwelling may be 8 inches thick.

(2) Except for party walls, walls supported by girders at each story may be 8 inches thick.

(3) Non-bearing walls may be 4 inches less in thickness than shown in the table provided that no such wall shall be less than 8 inches, and not more than two-and-one-half stories in height for such thickness.

(4) Rubble stone walls shall be 4 inches more in thickness than shown in the table provided that no such wall shall be less than 16 inches.

(5) Walls exceeding 75 feet in length between cross walls, piers or buttresses, shall be increased 4 inches in thickness for each additional 75 feet or fraction thereof of length.

(6) When the clear span between bearing walls or between a bearing wall and an intermediate support is more than 26 feet, the thickness of such walls shall be increased four inches for each additional 10 feet or fraction thereof of span except where such bearing walls are adequately reinforced by buttresses.

904.9 Chases and Recesses.

a. No chase or recess shall be cut or built within the required area of a pier. The maximum depth of any permitted recess or chase shall be one third of the wall thickness and such recess or chase shall have not less than eight inches of material at the back, provided that radiator recesses under windows may have a maximum depth of one-half of the wall thickness and not less than four inches of material at the back.

b. The maximum length of any horizontal chase without suitable structural support shall be four feet and the maximum horizontal projection of any diagonal chase without suitable structural support shall be four feet.

c. The aggregate area of chases and recesses in a wall shall not exceed one-fourth of the whole area of the face of the wall in any story.

d. Chases and recesses that would reduce the thickness below the required minimum shall not be cut or built in fire walls, fire partitions or in fire protection of structural members.

e. Chases and recesses may be built into hollow walls and walls of hollow block or tile but shall not be cut in such walls.

SEC. 905. WOOD CONSTRUCTION

905.1 Beams and Joists.

a. Wood beams and joists resting on masonry walls shall have a bearing of at least four inches on the masonry. The ends of wood beams and joists resting on masonry walls, except walls other than party walls in single-family and two-family dwellings, shall be cut to a level of three inches in their depth.

b. Wood members entering a masonry party or fire wall shall be separated from each other and from the opposite side of the wall by at least four inches of solid masonry.

c. Wood floor and flat-roof joists having spans in excess of eight feet shall be rigidly braced with continuous rows of bridging at intervals not exceeding eight feet.

d. Header joists over six feet long and tail joists over twelve feet long shall be hung in approved metal stirrups or hangers, or secured by other means affording equivalent support.

e. Joists under partitions and running parallel thereto shall be doubled. Headers carrying more than three joists, and the corresponding trimmers shall be doubled.

f. Except in single-family dwellings, all trimmers and at least one beam or joist in every six feet, which rest on masonry walls, shall be secured to such walls by approved metal anchors attached in a manner to be self-releasing. Except in single-family dwellings, where joists or beams run parallel to masonry walls, such walls shall be tied to the floor construction at intervals of not more than eight feet with approved metal anchors extending over and secured to at least three joists.

g. No beam or joist shall be cut or pierced in any manner that would cause it to be of insufficient strength for its load.

h. Wood floor joists and stair horses shall be not less than two inches in nominal thickness and shall be spaced not more than sixteen inches on centers. Where the ceiling is to be plastered, the allowable deflection caused by the live load shall not exceed 1/360 of the span length.

i. For the purposes of this section, the following sizes, in inches, of joists for dwellings, set on sixteen inch centers, shall be acceptable construction:

for lengths up to 10 feet	2 x 8
for lengths up to 14 feet	2 x 10, 3 x 8
for lengths up to 17 feet	2 x 12, 3 x 10
for lengths up to 21 feet	3 x 12

For an unplastered ceiling or where the allowable deflection is not exceeded for a plastered ceiling, the following net sizes, not nominal sizes, in inches of joists for dwellings, set on sixteen inch centers, shall be acceptable construction:

for lengths up to 12 feet	2 x 8
for lengths up to 15 feet	2 x 10
for lengths up to 18 feet	2 x 12, 3 x 10
for lengths up to 22 feet	3 x 12

j. All wood beams and joists shall be trimmed away from flues and chimneys to provide a clearance of not less than two inches. In front of a fireplace an opening shall be trimmed to support a trimmer arch or approved masonry hearth at least twelve inches from the face of the breast and at least nine inches wider than the fireplace opening on each side.

905.2 Stud Walls and Partitions.

a. Bearing walls and partitions shall be constructed to develop a strength and rigidity equivalent to wood studding, not less than two inches by four inches, spaced not to exceed sixteen inches on centers. Wood stud partitions shall not be used for bearing purposes in more than one story, except in single-family and two-family dwellings.

b. Where studs continue through more than one story, joists shall be nailed securely to the studs and shall be supported upon not less than a one inch by four inch ribbon board notched into the studs and securely nailed thereto.

c. Bearing partitions of wood studding shall be provided at the top with double plates, each at least two inches thick and of the same width as the studs, or with a single plate at least three inches thick and of the same width as the studs. Where these partitions do not rest upon girders or upon partition plates below, they shall have sole plates of the same dimensions as the studs.

d. A wood sill not less than two inches in nominal thickness and not less than six inches in width shall be placed under all stud walls or partitions that rest on masonry or concrete foundations.

905.3 Roof Framing.

a. Wood rafters shall be not less than two inches in thickness, not less than six inches in depth and spaced not more than 24 inches on centers. Hip and valley rafters shall be two inches more in depth than common rafters. Studding and collar beams shall be used for bracing as required by the Building Inspector.

b. For double pitch roofs, ridge pieces shall be provided of a depth not less than the plumb cut of the abutting rafters.

c. A wall plate of suitable size shall be provided and the feet of rafters securely nailed thereto.

SEC. 906. REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

906.1 General. Except as otherwise provided in this ordinance, the design and construction of reinforced concrete shall be in accordance with the provisions of the "Building Regulations for Reinforced Concrete" (A. C. I. 501-36T), as adopted February 25, 1936, by the American Concrete Institute.

906.2 Average Concrete. When no preliminary tests of the materials to be used are made, the compressive strength in pounds per square inch which shall be assumed as the basis for design shall not exceed the values in the following table. The surface water contained in the aggregate must be included as part of the mixing water in computing the water-cement ratio.

Assumed Strength of Concrete Mixtures

Minimum Proportions: Volume of Portland Cement to Sum of Separate Volumes of Fine and Coarse Aggregate as Measured Dry.	Maximum Water-Cement Ratio, U. S. Gallons per 94-lb. Sack of Cement	Assumed compressive strength at 28 days in lbs. per sq. inch
1:7	8 1/4	1,500
1:6	7 1/4	2,000
1:5	6 3/4	2,500
1:4	6	3,000

SEC. 907. STEEL AND IRON CONSTRUCTION

907.1 General. Except as otherwise provided in this ordinance, the design, fabrication and erection of steel and iron construction shall be in accordance with the provisions of the "Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings", as adopted by the American Institute of Steel Construction in June, 1936.

907.2 Fusion Welding and Gas Cutting of Structural Steel.

a. Fusion welding may be substituted for or used in combination with riveting, bolting or other connecting means specified in this ordinance, and gas cutting may be substituted for shearing, sawing or other cutting means, only when the Building Inspector is satisfied that the nature of the work, the skill of the workmen and inspectors, and the design of the building and details to be welded will produce results in conformity with this section.

b. The design and execution of permitted fusion welding and gas cutting operations shall be in accordance with the provisions and limitations of the "Code for Fusion Welding and Gas Cutting in Building Construction", Part A—Structural Steel, Edition of 1937, of the American Welding Society.

SEC. 908. MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS

908.1 Concrete Floor. In all buildings except accessory farm buildings and buildings of a similar nature, every floor resting directly on the ground shall be of Portland cement concrete not less than three inches thick. The Building Inspector may require such floor to be laid on not less than three inches of sand or cinders, or constructed in some other approved manner to guard against dampness from below such floor.

908.2 Drainage. Adequate provision shall be made for the drainage of water from all buildings, areas, yards and courts. Rain conductors shall not discharge over the sidewalk of a street but shall be installed under the sidewalk through cast iron pipe so as to discharge into the gutter at the curb line.

ARTICLE X

FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRE RESISTANCE

SEC. 1000. DETERMINATION OF FIRE RESISTANCE

1000.1 Building Materials and Assemblies.

a. The fire resistance of materials of construction and fire protective materials, and assemblies or combinations thereof, when not specifically designated in this ordinance, shall be determined by performance under the standard fire test made in accordance with the "Standard Specifications for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials", A. S. T. M. Designation C 19-41.

b. Within the limitations and restrictions specified in this ordinance for given uses and conditions, the following materials and assemblies or combinations of materials shall be classed as fire resistive materials.

Brick; clay, shale or concrete
Concrete block or tile
Concrete, plain or reinforced
Gunitite
Gypsum block or tile
Gypsum, plain or reinforced
Hollow clay tile
Metal lath and plaster

In lieu of metal lath and plaster, approved fire resistive plaster board may be used on which plaster shall be applied to make the total thickness of board and plaster not less than that required for metal lath and plaster.

c. All fire resistive construction of burned clay, concrete or gypsum units, or other similar units, shall be solidly bedded and laid in gypsum mortar, lime-cement mortar or cement mortar, provided that gypsum units shall be laid in gypsum mortar only. All such units shall be thoroughly bonded by broken joints in alternate courses, or by approved metal ties.

d. Plaster for fire protection shall consist of gypsum mortar, Portland cement mortar, or other equally fire resistive materials. Gypsum plaster only shall be used for plastering on gypsum units.

e. Poured in place concrete or gypsum fire resistive materials shall be reinforced for protective purposes with a sufficient amount of metal bars or mesh to insure the integrity of the construction.

f. Other materials or assemblies of materials for fire protection purposes may be used when approved by the Building Inspector on satisfactory evidence of their efficiency.

g. The provisions of this article are minimum requirements for fire protection purposes and shall not be deemed to modify the requirements of other articles of this ordinance.

1000.2 Fire Protection Appliances.

a. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this article, fire protection appliances such as fire doors, fire windows, automatic and open sprinklers, and automatic-releasing devices shall conform to the specifications in rules duly promulgated by the Building Committee.

b. In the absence of such specifications or when not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance, appliances enumerated in the "List of Inspected Fire Protection Appliances of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc." shall be deemed to meet the requirements of this article.

SEC. 1001. FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION

1001.1 General. Subject to the specific limitations of this section, any form of construction that develops the required fire resistance in the standard fire test shall be acceptable in fireproof construction.

1001.2 Structural Iron and Steel.

a. Iron and steel columns placed within exterior walls or along the outer lines of a building shall be protected by approved masonry not less than four inches thick, provided that the interior faces may be protected as hereinafter specified for columns in the interior of the building.

b. For the protection of iron or steel columns in the interior of a building, brickwork shall be not less than three and three-quarters inches thick; concrete shall be not less than two inches thick; hollow clay tile shall be not less than two inches thick and, when single shell tile is used, it shall be plastered on the exposed surfaces with gypsum mortar or cement mortar at least one-half inch in thickness, or, when double shell tile is used, it may be unplastered; poured gypsum shall be not less than one and one-half inches thick; solid blocks shall be not less than two inches thick; and hollow gypsum blocks shall be not less than three inches thick. The fireproofing materials shall be in contact with the member to be protected, or the spaces between the fireproofing and the member to be protected shall be filled with concrete or mortar.

c. No fireproofing material for the protection of iron or steel columns shall be less than one and one-half inches thick in any case, provided that the outer edges of lugs and brackets may extend not nearer than one inch to the outer surface of the protecting material.

d. For iron or steel girders or lintels supporting walls, the brickwork, concrete, hollow clay tile or gypsum used as fire protection shall be not less than two inches thick, provided that when the span does not exceed six feet or such opening is spanned by an adequate masonry arch above the lintel the fireproofing may be omitted.

e. For iron or steel girders or beams, except when supporting walls, the brickwork, concrete, hollow clay tile or gypsum used as fire protection shall be not less than one and one-half inches thick; or such girders or beams may be protected by gypsum mortar or cement mortar, one and one-half inches thick on expanded metal lath weighing not less than three pounds per square yard.

f. Members of steel trusses shall be protected by fireproofing materials to provide a fire resistive rating of not less than two hours, or the trusses may be protected on the sides and below the bottom chords with expanded metal lath and gypsum mortar or cement mortar not less than one inch thick, provided that the protection of roof trusses, beams and purlings may be omitted if there is a clear height of at least 20 feet from the finished floor to the underside of the trusses.

g. No pipes, wires, cables or other service equipment shall be embedded in the required fireproofing of columns or other structural members, nor shall they be between the required fireproofing and the member protected.

h. Where the fireproofing of columns is exposed to the damage of trucking or the handling of merchandise, it shall be jacketed for a height of five feet from the floor with substantial covering.

1001.3 Steel in Reinforced Concrete.

a. The reinforcement in columns, girders and beams shall be covered on all sides by not less than one and one-half inches of concrete, and in walls and floor slabs by not less than one inch of concrete.

b. When the exterior surfaces of the concrete are covered with cement mortar or gypsum mortar three-fourths of an inch or more in thickness, the concrete covering the reinforcement, except in footings, may be one-half inch less than herein otherwise required, provided that in no case shall it be less than three-fourths of an inch.

1001.4 Floor and Roof Construction.

a. Floor and roof construction between supporting beams shall consist of an approved system of arches or slabs of incombustible material. Except as specifically provided otherwise, such construction shall either by itself or in combination with its protective ceiling have a fire resistive rating of at least two hours.

b. Steel beams or approved steel joists which are not individually protected by fireproofing materials as specified in this section, shall be of uniform depth in each floor bay and shall be protected on the underside by a ceiling of expanded metal lath and gypsum mortar or cement mortar not less than one inch thick, and on the upper side with a concrete or gypsum slab not less than two inches thick.

c. Steel beams or joists shall be tied together by steel rods or by rigid steel bridging of proper size, spacing and location.

1001.5 Partitions. Partitions shall be constructed of incombustible materials, provided that unless otherwise specifically required, partitions may have wood doors, door casings, frames, jambs and bucks, window and transom frames and casings, and provided further that temporary partitions of wood and glass may be erected within rooms or spaces, not exceeding 5000 square feet in area, occupied by a single tenancy.

1001.6 Interior Finish.

a. Where wood sleepers are used for laying floors, the space between the floor slab and the underside of the flooring shall be filled with incombustible material.

b. Wood trim may be used for door or window casings, chair rails, picture moldings and baseboards when backed solidly with incombustible materials.

c. Wood wainscoting and other surface coverings may be used on walls, partitions and ceilings when applied direct or to nailing strips and without concealed spaces; provided that such material used in a room or space exceeding five thousand square feet in area, shall have been treated to render it non-inflammable.

SEC. 1002. HEAVY TIMBER CONSTRUCTION

1002.1 Columns.

a. Wood columns shall be not less than eight inches, nominal, in any dimension. All corners shall be rounded or chamfered.

b. Column and girder connections shall be of fire resistive construction or protected by approved materials and methods having a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour. Wood-bolsters may be used only to support roofs.

c. Columns shall not rest on floor timbers, nor shall they rest on masonry foundations unless stone, cast iron or steel bases are used to transmit their loads.

1002.2 Beams and Girders.

a. Beams and girders of wood shall be not less than six inches in least dimension nor less than ten inches in depth. If built up of two or more pieces they shall be properly bolted together and precaution shall be taken to prevent decay of contact faces.

b. Wall plates, boxes of self-releasing type or approved hangers shall be provided where beams or girders rest on walls.

c. Where girders meet columns they shall be fitted around them or butted up close to them. The ends of girders shall be held in place by steel or iron straps, spiked, bolted or lag screwed on their sides unless the post caps have sides projecting upward which can be lag screwed to the girders.

d. Where intermediate beams are found necessary for the support of a floor, they shall rest on top of the girders; or they may be supported by approved steel or iron hangers into which the ends of beams shall be closely fitted. Interstices between beams framed together shall be filled with a preservative compound.

e. Wood beams and girders supported by walls shall have at least eight inches of masonry between their ends and the outside face of the wall. Where beams enter walls from opposite sides, there shall be at least eight inches of masonry between sides of adjacent beams.

1002.3 Floors. Floors shall be constructed of splined or tongued and grooved plank not less than three inches in thickness covered with one inch flooring laid cross-wise or diagonally or of planks at least four inches thick set on edge close together with broken joints and spiked at intervals of not more than eighteen inches. Flooring shall not extend closer than one-half inch to walls, and the space thus left shall be covered by a moulding which will not obstruct an expansive movement of the floor due to wetting; or the masonry may be corbeled under the floor planks to cover this space.

1002.4 Roofs. Roofs shall be constructed the same as floors except that the plank shall be not less than two and one-half inches thick, and beams supporting the roof shall be not less than six inches in either dimension.

1002.5 Condition of Timber. Wood used in heavy timber construction shall be thoroughly seasoned and dry and shall be installed in such manner as to prevent dry rot or rapid decay. No paint or finish of any kind shall be applied until timbers are thoroughly seasoned.

1002.6 Structural Members Other Than Wood. Structural members of steel or reinforced concrete may be used if protected as provided in this article for fireproof construction.

SEC. 1003. FIREWALLS AND PARTY WALLS

1003.1 Construction. Firewalls and party walls shall be of reinforced concrete or an approved type of masonry and shall comply with all requirements for exterior bearing walls. Firewalls may be offset from floor to floor in any building provided the entire offset is of construction having a fire resistive rating of not less than four hours.

1003.2 Parapets.

a. Parapets shall be provided on all firewalls and party walls where such walls connect with roofs other than roofs of fireproof construction, provided that party walls in single-family and two-family dwellings, the roofs of which pitch at an angle of thirty degrees or more from the horizontal, may stop at the underside of the sheathing when the rafters on each side are placed directly against the wall.

b. Required parapets shall extend not less than two feet above the roof provided that, in residence buildings such parapets may extend not less than 12 inches above the roof.

c. Required parapets shall be properly coped with incombustible weatherproof material.

1003.3 Openings. The maximum area of an opening in a firewall shall be 80 square feet, provided that when intended for the passage of motor trucks the area may be a maximum of 140 square feet. The total width of all such openings on any level shall not be greater than 25 per cent of the length of the wall. Every opening in a required firewall shall be protected on each side with an approved automatic fire door, provided that when a firewall serves also as a horizontal exit one of the automatic fire doors at each opening shall be replaced by a self-closing fire door.

SEC. 1004. PARTITIONS

1004.1 Garages. Garages located within or attached to a building shall be separated from the remainder of the building by partitions having a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour for private garages and not less than two hours for minor garages. Openings in such partitions shall be restricted to a single doorway protected by an approved, self-closing fire door and the door sill shall be raised at least ten inches above the garage floor level.

1004.2 Business Buildings. In every business building used also as a dwelling, partitions separating the business occupancy from the residence occupancy shall have a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour. Openings in such partitions shall be protected by approved fire doors.

1004.3 Cellar Partitions. Except in single-family or two-family dwellings, partitions hereafter erected in cellars or basements without an approved sprinkler system shall be constructed of incombustible materials or shall have a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour, unless such partitions enclose only coal or wood bins and do not extend to the ceiling.

1004.4 Apartment Partitions. Partitions separating apartments, or apartments from hallways, or apartments from other occupancies shall in fireproof or heavy timber construction have a fire resistive rating of not less than two hours, and in other types of construction shall have a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour. Openings in such partitions shall be protected by approved fire doors.

1004.5 Acceptable Construction.

a. For the purposes of this section, the following constructions shall be deemed to have a fire resistive rating of two hours:

brick four inches thick laid in cement mortar or lime-cement mortar plastered on both sides;
hollow clay tile six inches thick laid in cement mortar, lime-cement mortar or gypsum mortar plastered on both sides with gypsum mortar or cement mortar not less than one-half inch in thickness, and having at least two cells in the thickness of the partition; cored gypsum blocks four inches thick laid in gypsum mortar.

b. For the purposes of this section, the following construction shall be deemed to have a fire resistive rating of one hour:

wood studs covered on both sides with gypsum mortar or cement mortar not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness on expanded metal lath.

SEC. 1005. CEILINGS

1005.1 Garages. Garages which are in the basement or cellar of any building or which have a second-story over them, or which have loft or storage space above them, shall have a ceiling construction having a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour for private garages and of not less than two hours for minor garages.

1005.2 Business Buildings. In every business building used also as a dwelling, the floor or ceiling construction separating the business occupancy from the residence occupancy shall have a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour.

1005.3 Cellar Ceilings. In buildings of ordinary masonry construction, except dwellings, one-story buildings outside the fire limits, and buildings with cellars or basements having an approved sprinkler system, the ceiling over cellars or basements shall have a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour.

1005.4 Acceptable Construction. For the purposes of this section, the following ceiling construction shall be deemed to have a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour: gypsum mortar or cement mortar not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness on expanded metal lath.

SEC. 1006. EXTERIOR WALLS AND OPENINGS

a. Openings in an exterior wall of every building, except single-family and two-family dwellings and buildings accessory thereto and churches, which face, at a distance of less than twenty feet, the further side of a street, or a combustible wall or roof, or an unprotected opening in a wall or roof of another building on the same lot, or which are less than ten feet from a side or rear property line, shall be protected by approved fire doors or fire windows.

b. Exterior walls of all buildings, except where fronting on a street, alley or public open space not less than ten feet wide, which are less than five feet from a property line or less than ten feet from another building on the same lot, shall be of not less than two-hour fire resistive construction and all openings therein shall be protected by approved fire doors or approved fire windows; provided that in buildings of metal frame construction, exterior walls of unprotected metal may be considered to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

c. All openings over six feet wide in exterior walls of buildings of ordinary masonry construction shall have lintels of reinforced concrete or of steel with fireproofing at least two inches thick, provided that, in residence buildings, the fire protection of steel lintels may consist of metal lath, well secured and covered with one inch of cement plaster. All such openings under six feet wide shall have lintels of reinforced concrete or steel, provided that wood lintels may be used on the inside of the wall.

SEC. 1007. STAIRWAY ENCLOSURES

1007.1 When Required.

a. In every building exceeding 30 feet to the floor of the topmost story or occupied by more than forty persons above or below the first story above grade and in multiple dwellings more than two stories high, interior stairways, including hallways connecting them to the doorway leading to the outside, shall be enclosed with a partition construction of incombustible materials having a fire resistive rating of not less than two hours.

b. In all other buildings, except single-family and two-family dwellings, interior stairways which are not enclosed in partitions as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, shall be enclosed in partitions of wood studs firestopped at every floor with incombustible material and covered on both sides with expanded metal lath and cement mortar or gypsum mortar not less than three-fourths of an inch in thickness or of other construction having a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour.

c. Nothing in this section shall require the enclosure of a stairway which does not serve as a required exit and does not connect more than two stories.

1007.2 Openings. Doorways in required stair enclosures shall be equipped with approved self-closing fire doors, except that when two-hour partitions are not required for the enclosure, substantial self-closing metal or metal covered doors or wood doors of the flush type of nominal thickness of one and three-eighths inches may be used.

1007.3 Basement Stairs. Except in single-family or two-family dwellings, no stair leading up from a basement or cellar shall be placed under a stairway leading from an upper story, unless such stair and stairway are enclosed within the basement or cellar by a two-hour partition, and with an unbroken ceiling construction, having a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour, on the soffit of the flight through the lowest story of the stairway from above.

SEC. 1008. SHAFT ENCLOSURES

1008.1 When Required. All shaftways through two or more successive floors, or floors and roof, hereafter constructed in a building, used for ventilation, light, elevator or other purpose, except stairways, ducts, incinerator chutes and flues, and shaftways in residence buildings of ordinary masonry construction extending from the ceiling of the top story to and above the roof, shall be enclosed to constitute a shaft.

1008.2 Construction. The walls of shafts, unless constructed of masonry or reinforced concrete, shall be partitions of incombustible materials having a fire resistive rating of not less than two hours, provided that the walls of shafts in residence buildings of ordinary masonry construction may be of a construction having a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour.

1008.3 Openings. Shafts shall have no openings other than such as are necessary for the purpose of the shaftway. Such openings shall be protected with approved fire doors, approved fire shutters or approved fire windows.

1008.4 Enclosure at Top. Every shaft extending into the top story of a building of heavy timber or ordinary masonry construction shall be carried through and not less than three feet above the roof. Every shaft extending above the roof, except open shafts, shall be covered at the top with a skylight or a sidelight of at least three-fourths of the area of the shaftway in the top story. Every skylight in which plain glass is used shall be protected by a substantial wire screen placed above it and wire screen suspended underneath. A shaft that does not extend into the top story shall have the top enclosed with a construction having a fire resistive rating of not less than two hours.

1008.5 Enclosure at Bottom. A shaft that does not extend to the bottom of the building shall be enclosed at its lowest point with a floor construction of the same type as that required for the lowest floor to or through which it passes, provided that, in any case, it shall have a fire resistive rating of not less than one hour.

SEC. 1009. FIRESTOPPING

1009.1 General. All buildings hereafter erected shall have all concealed draft openings firestopped with incombustible material to form an effectual fire barrier between stories, and between the upper story and roof space, provided that in single-family dwellings, concealed draft openings may be firestopped with wood blocks cut in solidly or by other approved methods.

1009.2 Pipes, Belts and Shafting. Openings around exposed pipes or power shafting shall be filled with incombustible material, or shall be closed off by close-fitting metal caps at the ceiling and floor line or on each side of the wall. Openings for belts shall be provided with approved slotted doors, or be otherwise closed off. Belts shall not pass through firewalls.

1009.3 Cornices. Continuous exterior cornices built of wood or having wood frames shall be firestopped between each building and at maximum intervals of twenty feet. If such cornices are non-continuous, they shall be built with closed ends and separated at least four inches.

1009.4 Inspection. No firestopping shall be covered or concealed from view until inspected and approved by the Building Inspector.

ARTICLE XI

CHIMNEYS AND HEATING APPLIANCES

SEC. 1100. CHIMNEYS

1100.1 Construction.

a. Chimneys hereafter erected shall be built of reinforced concrete, brick, or of other approved masonry, not less than eight inches thick; provided that for stone-masonry other than sawed or dressed stone in courses, properly bonded and tied with metal anchors, the thickness shall be not less than twelve inches; and provided that in single-family or two-family dwellings, the thickness of chimneys used exclusively for ordinary stoves, ranges, furnaces or open fireplaces may be reduced to not less than three and three-quarters inches for brick or solid concrete and to not less than ten inches for stone.

b. Chimneys shall be built upon concrete or solid masonry foundations. The footing of an exterior chimney shall start below the frost line.

c. No chimney shall be corbelled from a masonry wall more than six inches nor from a wall less than twelve inches thick.

d. Chimneys shall extend at least three feet above the highest point at which they come in contact with a roof of the building and at least two feet higher than the highest portion of the roof within ten feet of the chimney, provided that a chimney need not extend more than two feet above the ridge of a pitched roof.

e. Chimneys shall be properly capped with terra cotta, stone, cast iron or other approved incombustible, weatherproof material.

1100.2 Flue Linings.

a. Every flue shall have a flue lining of burned fire clay flue lining not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, fire brick or approved perforated radial chimney brick.

b. Flue linings shall be built in as the chimney construction is carried up, carefully bedded one on the other in mortar with close-fitting joints left smooth on the inside. All spaces between the masonry and lining shall be thoroughly filled with mortar. Cracked, broken or otherwise defective flue lining shall not be used in a chimney.

c. Flue linings shall start at least four inches below the bottom of smoke pipe intakes, or in the case of fireplaces, from the throat of the fireplace. Flue linings shall be continuous for the entire height of the flue and extend at least two inches above the chimney top.

d. When two or more flues are contained in the same chimney, the flue linings shall be separated by a vithe of cement grouting at least one inch thick or by a division wall of brick or concrete at least three and three-quarters inches thick. Flues intended for heating furnaces or boiler connections shall be separated from other flues by a division wall of at least three and three-quarters inches thick. In party walls, flue linings of one building shall be separated from those of the adjoining building by at least eight inches of masonry.

1100.3 Smoke Test. The Building Inspector may require a smoke test of a chimney after the mortar has thoroughly hardened. Should the test indicate openings, they shall be made tight before making use of the chimney.

SEC. 1101. FIREPLACES

a. The backs and sides of fireplaces hereafter erected shall be of approved masonry or reinforced concrete, not less than eight inches in thickness. A lining of fire brick or other approved material at least two inches thick shall be provided unless the thickness is twelve inches.

b. Fireplaces shall have hearths of brick, stone, tile or other approved incombustible material supported by trimmer arches of masonry, concrete or iron. Such hearths and trimmer arches shall extend at least twelve inches outside of the chimney breast and not less than nine inches beyond each side of the fireplace opening along the chimney breast.

c. Wood centers used in the construction of that part of the supporting arch which is below the hearth of the fireplace inside of the chimney breast, shall be removed when the construction of the arch is completed and before plastering on the underside.

d. No wood mantel or other woodwork shall be placed within five inches of the top or side of a fireplace opening.

SEC. 1102. METAL SMOKESTACKS

1102.1 Construction. Metal smokestacks shall be securely supported and all materials entering into their construction or serving as support shall be stressed within the working stresses fixed by this ordinance. The metal work shall be riveted or welded and of approved thickness. All metal work shall be painted. Cleanout openings shall be provided at the base of every such stack. All metal smoke stacks used for high temperatures shall extend to a height of not less than 10 feet above the highest point of any roof within 25 feet.

1102.2 Exterior Stacks. Every metal smokestack, or part thereof, hereafter erected on the exterior of a building shall be braced to the building at least every 20 feet and shall have a clearance from the wall of not less than 24 inches if the wall is of wood frame construction, and of not less than four inches if the wall is of any other type of construction; provided that such clearances may be reduced by the Building Inspector if approved insulation is used.

1102.3 Interior Stacks. Every metal smokestack, or part thereof, hereafter erected within a building other than a one-story building, shall be enclosed above the story in which the appliance served thereby is located, in walls of approved masonry with a ventilated air space between the enclosing walls and the stack. Where such a stack passes through a roof constructed of combustible materials, it shall be guarded by a galvanized iron ventilating thimble extending not less than nine inches above and below such roof construction and providing a clearance on all sides of the stack of not less than twelve inches.

SEC. 1103. SMOKE PIPES

a. Smoke pipes shall enter the side of chimneys through a fire clay or metal thimble or flue-ring of masonry. No smoke pipe shall pass through a floor, nor through a roof unless such roof is constructed of incombustible materials.

b. The clear distance between a smoke pipe and combustible material or construction, including plaster on combustible base, shall be not less than eighteen inches, provided that such clearance may be reduced to nine inches when such smoke pipes are protected with not less than one inch of asbestos or in some other approved manner, or when such combustible material or construction is protected by sheet metal or equivalent covering placed at least one inch from the surface to be protected and extending the full length of the smoke pipe and not less than one-half the diameter of the pipe beyond it on both sides.

SEC. 1104. STOVES AND RANGES

1104.1 Mounting. Cooking stoves, laundry stoves and heating stoves, other than gas and electric ranges, hereafter installed shall be set on hearth supported by masonry trimmer arches extending not less than six inches on all sides beyond such appliances, provided that such appliances with legs that provide an open space of not less than four inches below the bottom of the appliance may be set on sheet metal or other approved incombustible material.

1104.2 Clearances. No such appliance shall be placed within twelve inches of a wood stud partition, a wood-furred wall or combustible material, provided that such clearance may be reduced to not less than six inches if the appliance is properly protected by a shield of metal or other approved incombustible material.

SEC. 1105. OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT

1105.1 General. The words "oil burning equipment" shall mean any device designed and arranged for the purpose of burning or preparing to burn fuel, range or other oils and all equipment connected thereto including internal and external supply or storage tanks, piping, wiring and all accessories.

1105.2 Regulations. The installation, erection, enlargement or repairing of oil burning equipment and the storage and use of fuel, range or other oils in connection therewith shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Building Inspector and shall conform to the "Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation of Oil Burning Equipments" as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association, effective April 1, 1934.

SEC. 1106. AIR CONDITIONING AND WARM AIR HEATING SYSTEMS

1106.1 General. The regulations of this section shall apply to air duct systems such as are used for heating, ventilating or cooling or any combination of these functions.

1106.2 Regulations. The installation, erection, enlargement or repairing of air duct systems shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Building Inspector and shall conform to the "Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation of Air Conditioning, Warm Air Heating, Air Cooling and Ventilating Systems" as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association and dated August 1, 1939.

ARTICLE XII

PRECAUTIONS DURING BUILDING OPERATIONS

SEC. 1200. STORAGE OF MATERIALS

1200.1 Within Building. Materials or equipment needed in a building operation shall be so placed that they will not load any part of the construction in excess of the weights for which it was designed, nor interfere with the safe prosecution of the work.

1200.2 Outside Building. Materials or equipment needed in a building operation shall not be stored within street lines except by special permission of the Highway Department and of the Building Inspector and under such conditions as they may impose.

SEC. 1201. PROTECTION OF PUBLIC AND WORKMEN

1201.1 Sidewalk Sheds. Whenever, in the opinion of the Building Inspector the erection and maintenance of a sidewalk shed is necessary for the protection of the public during the erection or demolition of a building, the owner or the person doing or causing such work to be done shall erect and maintain during such work a substantial sidewalk shed over the sidewalk or temporary sidewalk in front of the building.

1201.2 Scaffolds. All scaffolds shall be so constructed and supported and of sufficient width as to insure the safety of persons working thereon or passing under or near them.

SEC. 1202. DISPOSAL OF WASTE

1202.1 General. Waste material and rubbish shall not be stored or allowed to accumulate within the building or in the immediate vicinity, but shall be disposed of or removed from the premises as rapidly as possible. Dry materials or rubbish shall be wetted down, if necessary, to lay dust or prevent being blown about.

1202.2 Within Fire Limits. Within the fire limits, combustible waste and rubbish shall not be disposed of by burning on the premises or in the immediate vicinity but shall be removed from the premises daily.

SEC. 1203. ADJOINING SKYLIGHTS AND ROOFS

When a building is to be carried above the roof of an adjoining building, protection for the skylights and roof of such adjoining building shall be provided by the person constructing or causing the construction, provided that if the owner, lessee or tenant of the adjoining building should refuse permission to have the roofs and skylights protected, the responsibility for necessary protection shall devolve upon the person refusing this permission.

SEC. 1204. SANITATION

1204.1 Toilets. Until permanent provision is made, suitable and adequate temporary toilet facilities shall be provided during the erection, alteration or repair of a building.

1204.2 Water. An adequate supply of pure, cool drinking water shall be provided for workers during hours of employment.

ARTICLE XIII

DISPLAY SIGNS

SEC. 1300. APPLICATION OF ARTICLE

1300.1 General.

a. The provisions of this article shall apply to all display signs subject to the express exceptions of this section.

b. For the purposes of this article, a display sign shall mean a structure that is arranged, intended, designed or used as an advertisement, announcement or direction, and includes signs, screens and similar advertising devices.

1300.2 New Display Signs. No display sign shall hereafter be erected or attached to, suspended from or supported on a building or structure except in accordance with the requirements of this article.

1300.3 Existing Display Signs. Nothing in this article shall require the removal or discontinuance of a legally existing display sign that is not altered, rebuilt, enlarged, extended or relocated.

1300.4 Alterations. No display sign shall hereafter be altered, rebuilt, enlarged, extended or relocated except in accordance with the requirements of this article, provided that the changing of movable parts of signs that are designed for changes, or the repainting of display matter shall not be deemed to be alterations or rebuilding within the meaning of this section.

1300.5 Exceptions. The provisions of this article shall not apply to those signs for which express provision is made within Residence Districts in the Narberth Zoning Ordinance, nor to such signs within whatever Zoning District they may be located; such provisions shall not apply to wall signs not exceeding two square feet in area, nor to street signs and signs for traffic control erected by the Borough or other Governmental unit.

SEC. 1301. PERMITS

No display sign shall hereafter be erected or attached to, suspended from or supported on a building or structure, and no display sign shall hereafter be altered, rebuilt, enlarged, extended or relocated, until a permit for the same shall have been obtained. Applications for such permits shall be made in writing to the Building Inspector and shall present full particulars as to size, shape, material, supports, location, and height above the sidewalk, together with the written consent of the owner of the property on which the sign is to be located.

SEC. 1302. CONSTRUCTION

1302.1 Wall Signs. Display signs placed against the exterior walls of buildings shall not extend more than ten inches outside the wall surface. Such signs shall not exceed 40 square feet in area. They shall not extend beyond the ends of the wall surface on which they are placed nor above the top of such wall.

1302.2 Projecting Signs. Display signs fastened to, suspended from or supported by a building or structure so as to project therefrom at an angle shall not extend beyond the street line. Such signs shall not exceed 40 square feet in area.

1302.3 Billboards. Display signs such as billboards shall not be permitted.

1302.4 Roof Signs. No display sign shall be erected above any building or structure.

1302.5 Location. No display sign and no braces or chains supporting or staying such sign shall be so placed as to obstruct or interfere with a required window, doorway, fire escape or other required means of light, ventilation or egress. On a corner lot, no display sign shall be so located as to cause danger to traffic by obscuring the view.

1302.6 Stability. Display signs shall be so constructed that they will withstand a wind pressure of at least 30 pounds per square foot of surface and will be otherwise structurally safe. Such signs shall be securely anchored or otherwise fastened, suspended or supported so that they will not be a menace to persons or property.

ARTICLE XIV

VALIDITY AND REPEALS

SEC. 1400. VALIDITY

Should any section or provision of this ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or of any other part thereof.

SEC. 1401. REPEALS

The following ordinances are hereby repealed:

No. 105, an ordinance regulating the erection, construction, building, alteration, addition to, rebuilding, repairing and essentially changing of buildings, and the issue of building permits, approved May 8, 1905.

No. 227, an ordinance establishing fire limits, etc., known as "The General Building Code of the Borough of Narberth", approved September 10, 1923, and all amendments thereof and supplements thereto; No. 348, an ordinance governing the installation, alteration, enlargement, replacement and repairing of oil burning equipment, etc., approved June 10, 1940; No. 216, an ordinance to regulate the construction of garages, etc., approved January 8, 1923; Sections 2 and 3 of Ordinance No. 327, an ordinance declaring the installation, erection, maintenance and use of traps, etc., approved October 10, 1938; and all other ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith;

Provided, however, that such repeal shall not prevent the prosecution to final judgment and execution of any action pending at the date when this ordinance shall become effective for violation of any ordinances heretofore in force, nor the commencement or prosecution to final judgment and execution of any action for violation of any such ordinances heretofore committed.

Passed this 13th day of April, 1942.

ROLAND FLEER,
President of Council

Attest:
RUTH W. GRACE,
Secretary of Council

Approved this 16th day of April, 1942.

RICHARD L. MILLER,
Burgess

PLEASE NOTE
There is a printer's error in pagination

Margaret Taylor Wed Saturday In Narberth Rites

J. C. Taylors' Daughter Is Bride of Donald Hull Reed

The marriage of Miss Margaret Elsie Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Taylor, 331 Merion av., Narberth, and Mr. Donald Hull Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Reed, 113 Llanfair rd., Ardmore, took place Saturday afternoon in the Narberth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Bryant M. Kirkland, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the Bala Golf Club.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory marquisette over satin and a double veil held by a coronet of orange blossoms and extending over the long train of her gown. Her bouquet was of white roses, larkspur and gardenias.

She was attended by Miss Jean L. Woehling, Norristown, as maid of honor, and Miss Betty M. Kennedy, Narberth, and Miss Helen I. Hartel, Merion, bridesmaids. All were gowned alike in full-skirted models of net with lace inserts at the waist and all wore short veils to match their gowns, held in place by coronets of flowers. Miss Woehling was in dusty pink and the others in blue.

Mr. Karl Reed was best man for his brother, and the ushers included Messrs. Robert Reed, another brother of the bridegroom; Henry T. Price, Torrence Chambers and H. Bertram Taylor, brother of the bride. W. Edward Krickman, 3d, of Annapolis, Md., was ringbearer.

Mrs. Taylor, mother of the bride, chose a gown of dusty rose chiffon with which she wore a small hat and a corsage of orchids, while Mrs. Reed was gowned in blue with a small flower trimmed hat and a corsage of mixed flowers.

After a wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Reed will live at the Sabine Apartments, Narberth.

JEPHTHA ABBOTT D.A.R. PLANS REGENT'S TEA

The annual regent's tea and meeting of the Jephtha Abbott Chapter, D.A.R., will be held June 1, at 3 p. m., at the home of the regent, Mrs. Ray P. Farrington, 111 Edgell rd., Bala-Cynwyd.

Election of delegates to the State Conference in October will be held. Hostesses will be the regent, Mrs. Farrington, and members of the board.

FIRESIDE

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Newhall and Miss Mary A. Newhall, of Narberth, are among the guests at the wedding of Miss Susan Sturgis Strong, of Dover, Mass., and Mr. Thomas B. A. Godfrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Godfrey, of Ardmore, which takes place this Thursday afternoon in Dedham, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Hufnagel, Jr., of Narberth, will entertain at a breakfast on June 7 in honor of Miss Frances T. Pew and Ensign George Browne Black, whose marriage will take place later in the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Kennedy, of Narberth, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Betty M. Kennedy, and Ensign Peirce A. Hammond, Jr., U.S.N.R., son of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Philadelphia. The wedding will take place on June 13 in the Narberth Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Harold C. Penno, 600 Essex av., Narberth, will entertain the retiring members of the board of the Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a luncheon at her home early in June.

Miss Betty Grace, daughter of Mrs. Carl D. Grace, 200 S. Narberth av., Narberth, entertained at luncheon and bridge last Saturday in honor of Miss Marian Meyer, of Wynnewood. The guests included the Misses Doris Yocum, Jane Schwartz, Lillian McKee and Joan Deal, of Cynwyd; Mrs. Harry E. Bennett, Miss Sue Wilson and Miss Mary Young, of Narberth; Mrs. Robert C. Collins, Jr., of Overbrook, and Miss Carol LeMatire, of Haverford.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Shea, 101 Dudley av., Narberth, announce the birth of a son, James Hirst Shea, on May 21 at Lying-In Hospital.

Mrs. E. J. Pollock, 114 Avon rd., Narberth, entertained officers and board members of the Junior Women's Community Club of Narberth at dinner at her home on Monday evening. Her guests included the new president, Mrs. John E. Flynn; the retiring president, Mrs. S. Hulme Brown, Jr.; Mrs. William E. Clear, Jr.; Mrs. E. N. Merkel, Jr.; Mrs. Horace Sheneman, Mrs. Frederick M. Robb, Jr.; Mrs. A. M. Bottoms, Mrs. Robert Sigel, Mrs. Robert Lettich and Miss Jean Staples.

D. A. R. Installs New Officers at Closing Luncheon

Mrs. Verna Woodcock Is New Regent Of Dr. Rush Chapter

The last meeting of the year of the Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter, D.A.R., Narberth, was held Monday at the home of the newly elected regent, Mrs. Verna Woodcock, 310 Cherry lane, Wynnewood. It was a 1 o'clock luncheon. Mrs. Woodcock was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. John McCrery, Mrs. John L. Miller, Mrs. Caryl Starr, Mrs. Chester McKibben, Mrs. Edwin Whiting and Mrs. Carl L. Wells.

Thirty-five members were present, and the following special guests: Mrs. Henry A. Frye, Narberth; Mrs. Joseph McGowan, Wynnewood; Mrs. Eugene Place, New York City, former member and resident of Wynnewood, and Mrs. Carl Thyssen, Cynwyd.

At the close of the luncheon, Mrs. J. Miller presented Mrs. Harold C. Penno, retiring regent, with a pair of silver candlesticks on behalf of the chapter. Mrs. Woodcock, incoming regent, was presented with a leather press book by the members.

The meeting opened with the playing of the national anthem. Mrs. H. C. Penno welcomed Mrs. H. C. Cook, of Cynwyd, as a new member. Annual reports of officers and chairmen followed.

Delegates and alternates, who will attend the State Conference in York, on October 13, are: Mrs. Verna Woodcock, regent; Mrs. Robert Dohard, Mrs. T. C. Deer, Jr., Mrs. George Powell, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. Eugene Hoskins, Mrs. R. C. Alexander, Mrs. C. C. McKibben, Mrs. Joseph Miller, Mrs. Joseph Baker, Mrs. H. M. Ellsworth and Mrs. Caryl Starr.

The retiring chaplain, Mrs. Hugh Martin, conducted the installation ceremony of the new officers. Mrs. George Oakley, new chaplain, installed the new directors. The retiring regent, Mrs. Penno, was presented the ex-regent's pin by past regent Mrs. J. Nash, and then, in turn, Mrs. Woodcock was presented with the chapter's regent pin by Mrs. Penno.

The meeting closed with the singing of "God Bless America."

Frank J. Pollack Dies Suddenly

Lower Merion Fire Marshal Was Taken Ill Monday Night

Frank J. Pollack, Fire Marshal of Lower Merion Township, died Wednesday afternoon at Bryn Mawr Hospital, after an illness of only two days. He was 49.

Returning to the Lower Merion police station in Ardmore on Monday night from a meeting where he had been speaking on the handling of incendiary bombs, Pollack called in over his two-way radio that he was seriously ill and asked to be met when he drove into the yard.

As he brought the car to a stop, he collapsed over the wheel. Rushed to the hospital, it was found he had suffered a cerebral hemorrhage.

Pollack joined the Lower Merion force in 1920, serving first as a patrolman and later in the detective bureau. He was appointed Fire Marshal five years ago. His home was on Crawford Hill rd., West Conshohocken.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Clara Pollack, a daughter Ruth and three sons, Jack, Joseph and Maxwell.

Montdel

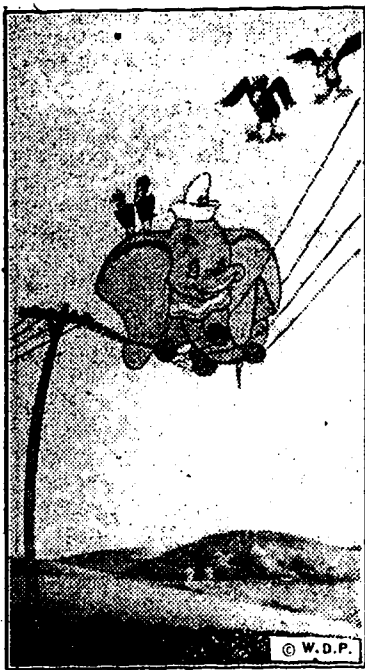
(Continued from Page One) field of the latter. St. Laurence will start the defense of its league crown against Sacred Heart at Manoa, while St. Margaret's resume a neighborhood rivalry when it tangles with St. Colmans on the Ardmore playground. St. Thomas will make its debut in the circuit, playing Annunciation of Brookline, on the home field.

Sacred Heart and St. Denis, who met in the preliminary playoff series last year, resume their rivalry on Thursday at Ardmore, while St. Laurence will play host to St. Thomas at Upper Darby High School. Good Counsel plays St. Margaret's at Narberth and St. Colmans meets Annunciation at Brookline in the other games carded for Thursday.

EGYPTIAN THEATRE BALA-CYNWYD

THUR., FRI., SAT., MATINEE MAY 28-29-30
Walt Disney's "DUMBO"
SAT. MAY 31-JUNE 1
"JOHN SMITH, AMERICAN"
Robert Young - Marjorie Hunt
TUES., WED., JUNE 2-3
(Tuesday, War Bond Night)
"GO WITH ME TO RIO"
Jack Benny - Carol Lombard
Reprising THURS., JUNE 4
"THE COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY"
Lewie Stone - Mickey Rooney
Ann - Ruth - Donna Reed

At the Egyptian



"DUMBO"

Walt Disney's endearing little elephant will appear on the screen at the Egyptian Theatre, Bala-Cynwyd, this Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

PENN VALLEY CLUB CANCELS ANNUAL SHOW

The Penn Valley Garden Club has cancelled its Spring Flower Show, scheduled for June 3, due to curtailed transportation, it was announced this week.

The club's executive board will meet on June 5 at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. H. O. West, 903 Bryn Mawr av., Penn Valley.

Narberth Jrs.' New Officers To Be Installed

Club's Annual Banquet Scheduled for Next Wednesday Evening

The annual banquet of the Junior Women's Community Club of Narberth will be held on Wednesday at the General Wayne Inn, Montgomery av., Narberth.

Mrs. John E. Flynn will be inducted as president of the club, to succeed Mrs. S. Hulme Brown, Jr. She is resigning from the club's board of directors to accept the new position.

Mrs. Flynn has just returned from a month's trip to Canada where she staged puppet shows in the schools of Toronto and London, Ontario, to demonstrate principles of good health to the school children.

The wife of John E. Flynn, prominent young Montgomery County attorney, Mrs. Flynn has for many years been actively associated with the Narberth Players both as an actress and as a director.

Other officers of the Junior Club who will be installed on Wednesday are Mrs. Harry E. Bennett, first vice president; Mrs. H. Bertram Taylor, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Robert Lettich, director.

A short business meeting after the banquet will be followed by an evening of bridge.

Britons' Favorite Meats In normal times England spent more on pork and bacon than on any other kind of meat.

Red Cross Lists Benefit Card Party

A card party will be held at the headquarters of the American Red Cross in Bala-Cynwyd on June 5 at 8 p. m. for the benefit of the Canteen Fund.

The local Red Cross is anxious to equip the canteen to meet any emergency and is urging community support for this benefit affair.

Chairman of the party is Mrs. Harold Austin. Tickets may be obtained at the headquarters. Refreshments will be served.

Lesson-Sermon Topic

"Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Allas Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced" is the lesson-sermon in all churches of Christ. Scientist, on Sunday, May 31. The Golden Text is: "The idols have spoken vanity, and the diviners have seen a lie, and have told false dreams; they comfort in vain" (Zechariah 10:2).

FOR FINE MEATS
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FOOD MARKET

DELEGATES TO ATTEND GOP CONFERENCE THURS.

Delegates from the Lower Merion Narberth Council of Republican Women will attend the Regional Conference of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, next Thursday.

Mrs. E. H. Cockrill, Narberth, has been appointed chairman of reservation for the local council; Mrs. Benjamin Strawbridge, Overbrook Hills, will be its representative on the registration committee, and Mrs. Helen G. Greenwood, Wynnewood, will serve on the publicity committee.

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READING & WRITING
BY *Edwin Seaver* AND *Robin McKown*

THROUGHOUT the western hemisphere today, in the United States and in Mexico, and in South America, you will find many of the greatest European writers of our times. Lion Feuchtwanger, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Maurice Maeterlinck, Anna Seghers, Jules Romains — these are only a few. By no means the least of this illustrious company is the great Austrian writer, Franz Werfel, author of "Forty Days of Musa Dagh" and other notable novels.

It was just about two years ago that the British radio mistakenly announced that Werfel had been murdered by the Nazis. Hitler was overrunning France, and Werfel was one of the more important anti-fascists living there whom the Gestapo wanted. Now we know that in those fateful weeks when Werfel was thought lost, he was in hiding, in Lourdes, thirty kilometers away from the Spanish border. As he says, he never knew when he woke up in the morning whether he was a free man or a prisoner condemned to death.

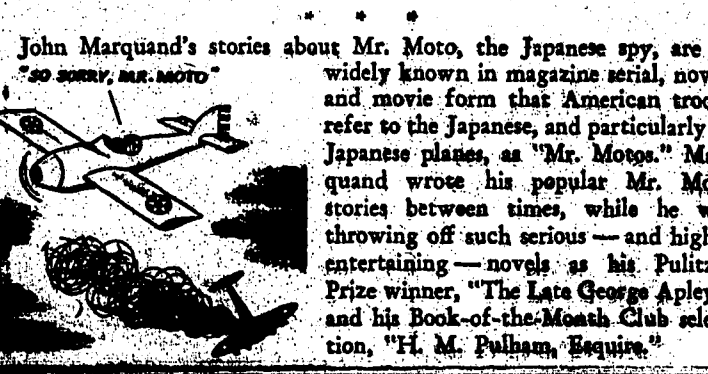
Eventually Werfel made his way to the United States. But he did not forget the vow he had taken at Lourdes — that if he ever escaped from this desperate situation he would write a novel about the peasant girl Bernadette Soubirous who had made the name of Lourdes famous.

This novel is "The Song of Bernadette," which the Book-of-the-Month Club has selected as its June book, and which critics everywhere are praising for its power and its beauty.

"I have dared to sing the song of Bernadette, although I am not a Catholic but a Jew," Werfel writes in his preface. "And I drew courage for this understanding from a far older vow of mine. Even in the days when I wrote my first verses I vowed that I would ever more and everywhere in all I wrote magnify the divine mystery and holiness of man."

If you like Chinese food, you may be interested to know that practically all the Chinese dishes served in the United States have their origin in a single city, Canton. We learned this from Helena Kuo, the beautiful young Chinese author of "I've Come a Long Way," an autobiography. In fact, there's an old saying in China, according to Miss Kuo: "If you want food, go to Canton. If you want girls, go to Suchow. If you want to die, go to Liuchow." Suchow has the most beautiful girls in China, Miss Kuo explained; Canton has the best cooks; and Liuchow has the best wood for coffins.

John Marquand's stories about Mr. Moto, the Japanese spy, are so widely known in magazine serial, novel, and movie form that American troops refer to the Japanese, and particularly to Japanese planes, as "Mr. Moto's." Marquand wrote his popular Mr. Moto stories between times, while he was throwing off such serious — and highly entertaining — novels as his Pulitzer Prize winner, "The Late George Apley," and his Book-of-the-Month Club selection, "H. M. Pulham, Esquire."



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AMUSEMENTS

SPORTS
Baseball—Athletes vs. Boston, May 29 (night game) and May 30 (double-head), at Shibe Park, 21st and Lehigh, 5 to 7:15.
Horse Show—Devon Show and Country Fair, Devon, Pa., May 27, 4 to 8 p. m., noon and evening. Benefit Bryn Mawr Hospital. \$1.00.

LITTLE THEATRE
Hedgerow Theatre, Moylan, Pa.—Repertory, Wednesday through Saturday. Curtain at 8:30 sharp. Schedule for week: May 29, "Bride of the Moon"; May 30, "The Devil's Disciple"; June 1, "Turn of Mind"; June 2, "The Emperor Jones"; June 3, "The Physician in Spite of Himself"; June 4, "The Devil's Disciple". Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.25 & 75c. Available at theatre or at Gimbel Bros.
Germanant Theatre Guild, 4821 Germantown Ave.—A New Melodrama, May 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 8:30 P. M. Thurs. and Fri., 9:45, Sat., \$1.10.

MUSIC
Record concerts with commentary by Charles Weale, at Y. M. and Y.W.H.A. Broad and Pine Sts., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 9 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS
Hingling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Circus, opens June 1 at 11th and Erie Aves., Philadelphia, for 2 week engagement. 2:15 and 8:15 P. M.
Independence Hall, 6th and Chestnut Sts.—Open daily and Sunday, 2:45 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Free.
The Aquarium, north of Art Museum on East bank of the Schuylkill—Open daily 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.; Sunday 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Free.

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A WEEKLY GUIDE to Lectures, Exhibitions, Theatres, Sports, Music, Motion Pictures, Restaurants, and Cafes.

EXHIBITIONS
Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th St. and Parkway—34th annual exhibition of Natural History Photography to June 15. Daily, 9 to 5; Sun., 1 to 5. Free.
Atwater Kent Museum, 15 S. 7th St.—"Philadelphia Fights for Victory," exhibition tracing city's part in nation's war. Also exhibit on "Neighborhoods of Philadelphia," "Maritime History," and "Banking in Philadelphia." Daily 9 to 5; Sun., 2 to 5.
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Broad St. above Arch. "Soldiers of Protection" paintings and drawings of airplane factories, shipbuilding yards, etc. May 23 to June 11. Exhibition of student prints to June 2; student exhibition in competition for Cresson Scholarships in June 7. Selections from permanent collection. Through summer, open weekdays 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and on Sunday, 1 to 5 P. M. Free.
Art Alliance, 251 S. 18th St.—Oils and pastels by Justin Purdi, to May 31. Western Hemisphere Ceramics, May 5 to 31. Annual exhibition of Philadelphia Water Color Club, June 4 to 28. Daily 10:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sun., 1 to 6. Free.
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 13th and Locust Sts.—Exhibit of 60 paintings by Sully, Peale, Stuart, West and Copely. Daily, 10 a.m. and Mon., 9 to 5.
Woodmere Art Gallery, 9201 Germantown Ave.—Exhibition of Charles K. Smith Collection, June 1 to 28, Daily, 10 to 5; Sun., 1 to 5.
American Museum of Photography, 428 So. 13th St.—Exhibition of animal photography of Schrieber & Sons from 1870 to 1900, through May. Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 10 to 5, 2 to 5.
American Swedish Historical Museum, 19th St. and Pattison Ave.—Oils by Carl Sprinchorn; pen drawings by Thornton Oakley, illustrating Amy Oakley's "Scandinavian Background"; permanent collection of material relating to Swedish-American contributions to our national life. Daily, 10 to 5; Sun., 1 to 5.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Exhibit of the Month: Early astronomical clock, built by Henry Jenkins, London, about 1760. In Hall of Astronomy.
Photographic Salon: 75 prints in one-man show by Dr. A. M. Ornstein.
Hall of Weather—Second mezzanine corridor open to the public. Exhibit includes latest type of weather map.
Dancefloor for Civilian Defense—Exhibit of principles and application of protective coloration as found in nature and as used to hide vital objectives from eyes of enemy airplanes. Hall of Graphic Arts, Second floor.

Civilian Defense in the Home, exhibit of fully equipped refuge room, etc. Ground floor near Planetarium lobby.
Fire Gas and Bomb Show, 2 P. M. Every Sat. & Sun. through May. In Lecture Hall.
Museum Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M.; Saturday, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed 21 Sundays. Admission, 25 cents; service men in uniform, 15 cents.
In the Fels Planetarium—"Constellations"—Stories of the Stars of Spring and Summer. Demonstrations every day at 2 and 8:30 P. M.; extra shows at 4 P. M. Saturday and Sunday. Admission, 25c. Service men in uniform, 15c.

THEATRE
Forrest Theatre—Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson in "Macbeth," closes Saturday.
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Skunk Makes Protected List, Defense Worker Favored By '42 Hunting Law

Advance instructions for the coming hunting season have been announced by Rose L. Leffler, president of the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Members of the Lower Merion Rod and Gun Club have received advance instructions on the coming hunting season from Rose L. Leffler, president of the Pennsylvania Game Commission.

Leffler told members of the Club that a drastic change had been made for racoon hunting and other changes ordered to accommodate the defense worker and protect animals whose carcasses had an industrial defense value.

There will be literally a full month on ruffed grouse, bobwhite quail, wild turkeys, ringneck pheasants, cottontail rabbits and squirrels, for which the season opens October 31 and closes November 28, except that no turkey hunting will be permitted in Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Warren, and Westmoreland Counties. The October 31 opening date was chosen in order to provide an additional Saturday for defense workers.

Snowshoe rabbits were declared legal game from October 31 to November 14 following a three-year closed season, and the Commission opened Cumberland and Franklin Counties to shooting Hungarian partridges from October 31 to November 14. The woodchuck season remains unchanged, namely, July 1 to September 30.

As heretofore, the opening hour for the first day of the small game season will be 9 a. m. Eastern War Time.

The Commission also declared a state-wide bear season from November 18 to November 21, and a state-wide deer season on bucks only from November 30 to December 12.

A two-month season on minks from November 10 to January 15 was declared this year, as compared with three months last year; muskrats may be trapped state-wide from December 1 to January 15; and beavers, also state-wide, from February 15 to February 28. There will be no open season on otters this year.

The opossum continues on the unprotected list until September 30, 1943, whereas the skunk, which has not been protected at all for the past two years, was not continued further on the unprotected list because of the value of its fur, and

its carcass in furnishing fat and glycerine so necessary in the present day emergency. The season on these animals will open November 10 and close January 15.

The bag limits for all game and furbearers remain the same as last year except that the daily bag limit for squirrels was reduced from 6 to 5 partridges and snowshoe rabbits, for which there were no open seasons last year, are 2 a day, 8 a season for Huns, and 2 a day, 6 a season for snowshoes. In accordance with the recommendation of the Federation, the daily bag limit of two raccoons was continued.

Under a special act of the recent Legislature, hunting hours have been adjusted to 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Eastern War Time for small and large game, instead of the normal 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. This means, too, that the woodchuck hours of 6 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time will be adjusted to 7 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Eastern War Time. The change also affects the hours for carrying certain arms and ammunition at night, namely, 6 p. m. to 8 a. m. Eastern War Time, instead of the normal 5 p. m. to 7 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Boro

(Continued from Page One) these properties was started by Henry P. Carr, chairman of Council's finance committee. Later personalities became involved when it turned out that the properties were owned by Roland Fleer, president of the Borough Council. Even at that time it was Solicitor Frye's recommendation that an appeal should not be made from the assessment reduction.

When the Council met April 13 Fleer relinquished his chair as president and introduced the following resolution which was passed:

"That the recommendation of the solicitor on 227 N. Narberth av. be rejected and an appeal be entered against the reduced assessment and that his (Fleer's) offer to pay all appraisal costs and counsel fee if the appeal is sustained and his further offer to waive any procedural difficulties in order to insure a hearing on the case be accepted."

In 1941 the assessment of the property at 227 N. Narberth av. was listed as \$9500 and at 221 N. Narberth av. at \$2000. The reduction on the two properties combined was to \$8000 which constituted a reduction of 38.84 percent.

Final Returns In Committee Fights

Mrs. Richards Wins in Cynwyd and Mrs. Swisher in Merion

Factual difficulties in three Lower Merion districts were settled in the primary on May 19 with the election of Republican committeemen and committeewomen in Rosemont, West Manayunk and Cynwyd Estates.

In Rosemont, Charles R. Kimbrell defeated T. Elwood Webster by a vote of 302 to 71, and for the committeewoman's post, Elmor Curwen defeated Elizabeth Thornton, 312 to 74.

In West Manayunk, George E. Latch won over Fred Cleveland, 275 to 93, and Estelle Murphy over Elizabeth Rhoads, 233 to 137.

In Cynwyd Estates, there was no contest for committeeman, but for the position of committeewoman Hazel C. Richards defeated Ethel K. Boylan, 108 to 14.

In Democratic ranks interest centered around the fight for committeeman in Haverford, where R. Meade Smith, who was a candidate for Lower Merion Township treasurer last year, defeated Joseph McNally, 31 to 21.

In the Merion 1 District, Margaret C. Swisher won over Elizabeth Wilson, 24 to 18.

In West Bryn Mawr Mary W. Kerrigan defeated Evelyn Conway, 27 to 15.

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Lower Merion High Defeats Haverford

Sieber Sets Record In Vault As Ford Trackmen Bow, 70-47

Lower Merion High School's track team tuned up for the Suburban championships by drubbing Haverford High School, 70-47, in their annual dual meet at Ardmore on Tuesday.

Merle Sieber, fresh from deadlocking for third place in the state championships, stole the spotlight by setting a new meet record as he defeated George Johnson, Haverford's Delaware County champion, in the pole vault. Sieber cleared the bar at 11 feet 6 1/2 inches.

Dan Phipps, still-legged Haverford athlete, and Dave Williams, Lower Merion, were the double winners. Phipps won the javelin with a heave of 157 feet 6 1/2 inches and a toss of 117 feet 3 inches gave him first place in the discus. Williams took 220-yard low hurdles in 24.5 seconds and also triumphed in the shot put when he heaved the 12-pound ball 43 feet 1 inch.

Barr was another outstanding Lower Merion performer, winning the 220-yard dash and placing third in the javelin after finishing in a dead heat for first place with Carter of Haverford in the 100-yard dash.

Other winners: 120-yard high hurdles—Huxter, Haverford, Time 17 seconds; 440-yard run—Schlosser, Haverford, Time 55.5 seconds; High Jump—Warner, Lower Merion, Height 5 ft. 6 in.; Mile run—Rainsford, Lower Merion, Time 4 min. 50 sec.; 880-yard run—Love, Lower Merion, Time 2 min. 11 sec.; Broad jump—Hande, Lower Merion, Distance 22 ft. 7 1/2 in.

Both teams will close their seasons in the Suburban Conference title meet at Norristown, Friday night.

66 To Graduate At Haverford June 6

John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, will deliver the commencement address in Roberts Hall, Haverford College, on June 6 at 11 a. m., when 66 seniors will receive their diplomas from president of the college, Felix Morley.

The afternoon of commencement day will be devoted to alumni activities.

After a recess of two weeks, Haverford will resume classes on June 22 for an emergency summer school which will continue until August 22.



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Boro Co-operative Has Quiz Program; Plan June Picnic

Plans for a picnic about the middle of June were made at a meeting of the Narberth Co-operative Club held last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Sargent, 124 Chestnut av., Narberth.

The meeting included a quiz program, opened by Mrs. Dean Lockwood, Haverford, and conducted by Mrs. Sargent. Brief talks in response to quiz questions were given by Mrs. Joan Snyder, on cooperatives in Latin America and foreign countries; Esther Mo-Millen on the work of cooperatives in neighboring communities; Miss Ellen Brinton on milk cooperatives; Marion Justice on producer cooperatives; Mr. Sargent on credit unions; Horace Comfort on the spiritual significance of cooperatives and Mrs. Stewart Kurtz on cooperation for permanent peace.

Marvelous New Features With Mighty Circus

The Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus will exhibit in Philadelphia at 11th and Erie ave. for two weeks, commencing June 1, with the most sensational performance in the history of this most sensational organization.

The Big Show offers a magnificent new super-spectacle, "Holidays," created by Norman Bel Geddes. It employs 2000 people, and cost over \$100,000.

Other featured productions are: "The Ballet of the Elephants," directed by George Balanchine and scored by Igor Stravinsky; "Fiesta del Torres," a colorful pre-bullfight ceremonial, produced by John Murray Anderson; a new aerial ballet, starring Elly Ardely, and a new Grand Finale, a stirring, patriotic surprise.

Underground Railway
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RUGS—(3) Two are size 9 x 12 and one is 6 1/2 x 12. Clean and in good condition. \$12.50 each. Call room 211 E. 12th St., Philadelphia 7831. all-5-28

Many

(Continued from Page One) spoke an excellent piece of appreciation in behalf of the ladies who were present.

Hon. Charles E. Waters, Prothonotary of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, a class-mate of Father Brown, was scheduled to speak, but was unable to be present because of unexpected court business in Harrisburg.

The menu was specially planned by the hotel chef and consisted of many Warwick specialties, the approval of the diners resulting in an insistent call for the world-famous Karl, who came to the rostrum and regaled the audience with his description of the manner in which the various viands had been prepared.

In addition to \$2500 in war-bonds, Father Brown was presented with a substantial check as a gift for his anniversary and in recognition of the esteem in which he is held. The affair generally was voted, by those present and by the Warwick management, as one of the most distinctive congratulatory occasions ever held in Philadelphia.

The music was provided by Sylvia Herman and Mrs. Ann O'Hanlan and S. A. Rudolph were the soloists.



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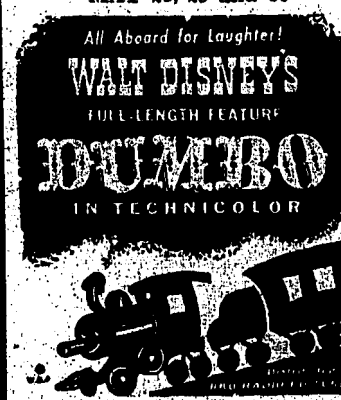
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